THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 29TH APRIL.

PITY THE SORROWS of poor clerks. They have fallen upon hard times. There was a time when the Governor General in Council and the Court of Directors would not allow a single clerk to be dismissed without carefully going into the merits of his case. Now-a-days even the Senior Secretary to the Local Government does not always look into the application of a dismissed clerk. The stereotyped reply, not unfrequently signed by the Under-Secretary, is "the Government declines to interfere." The local officer is almost invariably supported, and the result in many cases is gross injustice. Here is a case which has just been brought to our notice. The poor sufferer in this case was head-clerk of a District Superintendent of Police drawing Rs. 100 a month. After some 9 years' service he wanted to better his prospects and joined a Calcutta office as head-clerk on Rs. 125 a month. He served under two masters successively, who gave him high testimonials. The third master, a son of Mars, whom he served for three [illegible] months, pronounced him incompetent, i[illegible] we are told to provide for a protege of his own. This Bahadur was, however, ordered to join another office, and his successor carried out his arrangement and threw overboard this tried servant of about 11 years' standing. The only favour the present incumbent has done him is the grant of six months' leave to him without pay in order to enable him to secure a berth in the meantime. The poor man is helpless and is about to appeal to the Lieutenant Governor, but will his petition reach His Honor? Who knows that a *mamuli* order may not be passed in the case without the head of the Government knowing any thing about it? This is the way justice is administered, and Government gets the *budnam*.

HERE is another grievance of some poor clerks: "Some additional clerks have just been appointed to the Sub-Registry offices of Khulnea, Jhenida, and Magura, in the Jessore district. Extra hands have been employed in these offices for years, and it may reasonably be asserted that these men, experienced in the working of the department, have claims to permanent appointments in the Registration department at least. Much dissatisfaction has been caused and great injustice done by the appointment of outsiders to the permanent posts. The Registrar kept the appointments in his own hands and entirely ignored those, who had worked in the department in the officiating and extra grades. Mr. Page is too high principled to do an injustice knowingly, but he neglected to pay his sub-district officers the compliment of nominating officiating men, and having more to do than he can well attend to, left the selection to the Sudder Sub-Registrar, the result is glaring injustice to men with claims on the department. It is to be hoped that Mr. Eden will kindly enquire into the matter; the poor clerks thus summarily turned out have none to speak for them. The injustice is done in the name of the Registrar, and unless Mr. Eden vouchsafes a hearing to them they have no hope." We feel sure that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will not seal with his sanction. the injustice done to the experienced and hard-working men, whose claims have been brought to our notice. We do hope that His Honor will condescend to look into these small matters.

THE FOLLOWING is the text of the farewell order issued by His Excellency the Viceroy to the troops embarking at Bombay:

Soldiers! you have been selected for the first expedition that has ever left India to strengthen the British forces in the Mediterranean. Whether your duties be those of peace or war I am confident that in the faithful and devoted performance of them you will safely uphold the honors of Empire which is now confided to your hands. Be assured that your conduct will be watched with interest and your progress [illegible] pride by the Queen Empress and that from the shores [illegible] are now about to leave you will be accompanied by the [illegible] wishes of all India.

MANY INSTANCES of the enthusiasm of Her Majesty's native troops for foreign service have been brought to the notice of the authorities since the publication of the orders constituting the Malta force. As an example many of the men of the ninth Cavalry, who had started upon furlough immediately, turned back and there was great emulation among them as to who should not be left at the depot. The Tenth Cavalry are stated to have expressed keen gratification at their regiment having to give a squadron to complete the Ninth. Equal enthusiasm was shown by the 13th Native Infantry at Agra, whilst the Sixth Native Infantry at Lucknow and other regiments not under orders for foreign service immediately volunteered.

A BREACH of regimental discipline in the 31st Bengal Native Infantry, which under ordinary circumstances would not have attracted attention beyond the military authorities, whose duty it is to take cognizance of such matters, happened to occur about the time the regiment was put in orders for foreign service, owing to some misstatements or exaggerations. A rumour seems to have got abroad that the affair was in some way connected with the ordering of the regiment on foreign service. We are authorised to state there was absolutely no possible connexion between the two things; on the contrary the spirit displayed both by the 31st and by every other native regiment under orders has been most admirable, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, has we understand expressed himself more than satisfied with the ardour and devotion of all the troops. The circumstance which gave rise to the calumny has been enquired into by the military authorities and dealt with in the ordinary way.

HER HIGHNESS the Begum of Bhopal hearing of the despatch of troops from India on foreign service has offered the whole available force of the Bhopal State for foreign service. The other Native Princes ought to come forward with the same alacrity.

Mr. C. Bernard. C. S. I. has been appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in Home Department.

TUESDAY, 30TH APRIL.

THE MADRAS FAMINE COMMITTEE have gracefully acknowledged the services of Mr. W. Digby, their Honorary Secretary. They have recorded the following Resolution:

"The Executive Committee for the administration of the Mansion House Famine Relief Fund feel that the time has arrived for some expression of the estimation in which Mr. William Digby's services as Honorary Secretary to the General and Executive Committees, are held by those who, for the last nine months, have had continued opportunity of observing and appreciating them. In that period a sum of about Rs. 80,27,711 has been received from different parts of the world, and a sum of about Rs. 75,99,246 has been allotted in various amounts in almost every corner of the Presidency. Weekly reports have been regularly issued, the labour has been great, the correspondence voluminous. The Executive Committee feel and desire to recognize that no small share of their success is due to the large capacity for work, quiet intelligence, untiring energy, and entire patience and courtesy which Mr. Digby has shown in a marked degree. The Committee are of opinion that Mr. Digby has well earned a substantial honorarium from the funds he has so assiduously helped to administrate, and it has been determined that it should take the form of this recorded resolution, and that a copy should be presented by the Chairman to Mr. Digby with a purse, which the subscribers hope he will do them the pleasure of accepting. To this purse his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Hon'ble Sir Walter Morgan, Chief Justice, the Hon. Sir W. Robinson, K. C. S. I., the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fennelly, and forty-nine subscribers have cordially contributed.—W. Robinson, Chairman, Sir William Robinson, after a few remarks, handed to Mr. Digby a neatly carved box, containing the following inscription on a silver plate:—

Presented,
WITH A PURSE OF RS. 2745 TO MR. DIGBY:
A slight token of appreciation of his very valuable services as Honorary Secretary to the General and Executive Committees administering the Mansion House Funds subscribed for the relief of the MADRAS FAMINE, 1878.

Mr. Digby came from Ceylon. He is the editor of the *Madras Times*, and the honor done to him is an honor done to the Indian Press.

THE LADIES OF CHURCH MISSION of Oudh gave an entertainment to the Begums of Lucknow. An eye-witness thus discribes the company: "All eager and pleased were they to show their jewelled arms their bangled ankles, and gaily slippered feet. Dark brows were bound with bands of silver and rings, chains, pendants and circles dangled and jingled with every movement. Every style of dressing the hair must have been represented in the captivating waves, scallops and braids profusely adorned with innumerable glittering trimmings, Crimson and gold purple and silver, lace and tulle flashed and waved all over the room. Merry laughing was heard both from English and native ladies. It was indeed no mean progress, when so many Begums unknown to each ther, met under a common roof." Both the school masters and school-mistress are abroad.

THE NATIONAL BAPTIST says that Mr. William Quarrier, of Glasgow, has, by his own efforts, lifted 600 children out of the gutters and placed them in comfortable homes in Canada and elsewhere. He is now building cottage homes where he means to train boys to useful trades and girls for domestic service. This is true charity.

THE FAMINE in China is committing dreadful ravages. The Governor of Shansi in a memorial published in a late issue of the *Peking Gazette* declares that the number of individuals reduced to want by the famine is not less than three or four millions. and that Tls 30,000,000 or Tls 4,000,000 are needed to carry out the work of relief.

A PARLIAMENTARY RETURN just published records fearful progress of intemperance in the United Kingdom. It includes twenty-five years and reveals the startling fact that in England the increase in the number of persons taken up for drunkenness had risen in that period from 70,089 to 104,174. In Ireland the unmber has increased from 3,046 to 8,781. In Scotland the miserable army of delinquents has increased from 27,643 to 58,630. In Manchester the increase in these cases is so alarming that one would fain hope there is an error in the returns; for while there were but 781 arrests in 1851, there were 9,702 in 1876, which if true is simply appalling. Scotland seems according to these statistics to be the most drunken country and Glasgow the most drunken city in the three kingdoms. It is sad to find that fully one-half of this whole distressing total consisted of female inebriates and in the number of women so reported there is a great increase. And hence, we say to the Christian Missionaries working in India—Charity ought to begin at home!

OUR GALLANT CONTEMPORARY of the *Civil and Military Gazette* has the following:

A wail from Naini Tal has reached us. It seems that that pleasant retreat is suffering from a plethora of "grass widows" without any followers. The cruel order which keeps the British warrior within 24 hours journey of his head quarters, has ruffled the tempers of the ladies of the lake, who have nobody to walk, dance, or flirt with. The club is deserted, and the boats which so often hold youth at their prow and pleasure at their helm, are without an occupant. It is said that a junior civilian and a sick subaltern have arrived on the scene, but "what are they amongst so many? The prospect is gloomy indeed, but hope is springing in gentle breasts that if ordinary leave of absence cannot be granted, sick leave may be availed of. If this idea be carried out, we shall not be surprised to learn that several men of war have gone in for sick certificates, and are only waiting for the necessary documents to start for the scene where the fair ones languish and pine like Mariana in her moated grange.

Our sympathizing Government ought to have pity upon these "grass widows" and remedy this man-famine in Nyne Tal.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS MEETING has again given a shock to the nerves of the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Our contemporary says:

Popular agitation bids fair to become as powerful an engine for controlling State policy in India as it has long been in England.

It has already been brought to bear on the great question of taxation and now we hear of its being employed to meet the action of Government in the vernacular press legislation. In the hands of Mr. Gladstone and unscrupulous politicians of his class this new source of power may prove of infinite trouble and mischief. We have already pointed out the errors that lay on the surface in the unfortunate resolution of the Government to undertake an ill-timed interference with the native press and we are very sure they will not escape detection and censure on the part of those who would willingly damage the existing administration.

Then it is not the fault of these natives, if they agitate.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST MAY.

THE LONDON EXAMINER has a strong article on the "Indian Press-gag." We make the following extract from it:

The few extracts which have been reprinted from native journals in proof of their dangerous character, are themselves comparatively harmless. They do not call for any change in the Indian law, and the advocates of the Indian Government have gravely erred in founding their case upon a few silly newspaper scraps. The real justification—indeed the only possible justification—for the Indian Press Bill is that the condition of the country is so utterly bad, its administrative system so utterly rotten, the misery of its people so unspeakably pitiful, that the feeblest spark of criticism on the Government is apt to kindle smouldering discontent into the fierce blaze of mutiny. The Government of India are in this dilemma. Either their country is happy, prosperous, and contented, in which case they have no justification for their

Press Bill. or India is not happy, prosperous, and contented, in which case the arguments in favour of the Press Bill are irrefutable. In brief, we are being launched into a terribly grave "condition-of-India controversy," in which truth, however ugly, must one day be told. Mr. Gladstone, we hear, is going to devote his vast powers of political research to this matter, and if he masters all its details, as he did those of the Eastern *Question*, and gets as firm a grip of the real moral issues in debate, then, for the first time since the days of Burke and Fox, will "the English people have a fair chance of understanding what they have really done for India, and what they may and must do for her. It has been one of the indirect results of the election which drove Mr. Gladstone from office that he has had time to bestow his great powers on the study of a class of questions to which, when a mere party leader, he was unable to pay close attention. We all know how, when he was free to throw himself heart and soul into the Eastern difficulty, he popularised it, and guided the higher intellect of the country into the "Path of Honour.' Can he do for the equally complex India problem what he did for the Eastern Question? If he can, he will still further dispense the debt of gratitude England owes him, for he may perhaps save her Eastern Empire from impending wreck and ruin. For this is what it has come to at last. India, under the direct rule of the Crown, has been brought to so sorry a plight that, when counting the cost of mutiny, nation in her state begins to think that revolution would be preferable to patient submission associated with unendurable suffering. Indeed, the mere fact of constantly recurring famine is in itself a dangerous one to let the masses discuss. It is surely the mission of any form of society to let people live. But if they die in millions from sheer starvation, how can they possibly be kept from thinking that the social organisation of which they form destitute units is a bad one, and that both it and the political fabric that rests upon it had better be toppled over. The worst of it is that the very philanthropy of the Indian Government has borne better fruit. It has spread over the whole peninsula, from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas, the *Pax Britannica*. But then when the native princes are no longer at liberty to thin the dense population by arraying portions of them every now and then against each other for "mutual slaughter," what is the result? Population goes on multiplying more rapidly than the means of subsistence; and when to that evil are added those of a well-meaning but profligately costly Government, we can easily understand how absolute penury must soon come to be the lot of 100,000,00 of Indian subjects, and their brightest hope Famine—that frees them from the burden and curse of life.

THE SAME PAPER says that British Guiana is becoming exceedingly warlike, and volunteer corps are being rapidly organised in the various towns. The desire for battle is so great that British Guiana is almost ready to declare war on her own account against the common foe, if the mother country does not set her the example promptly, or on account of any one else who will give her the opportunity of exhibiting the military prowess of her volunteers.

A LONDON CONTEMPORARY has the following:

According to the accounts of Calcutta papers the Maharajah of Ghened has had a carriage made for him, which is probably without its rival in the world for it is plated all over with silver its very steps being made of the solid metal. Caligula of old and a young American lady the other day shod a horse with gold; but it was reserved for an Eastern potentate to go about in a carriage of precious metal. The idea is certainly gorgeous but the irreverent suspicion will arise that the conveyance must not a little resemble a gigantic tea-pot.

The reader will be good enough to read "Jheend" for "Ghened"!

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman* says:

With regard to purely Indian affairs the event of the week has been the debate brought on by Mr. Fawcett on the salt-tax and trade licensetax. Although the subject had attracted a good deal of consideration out of doors, there was but a small attendance of members. In a conversation with Mr. John Bright a few mornings back he referred to this subject with the greatest concern and assured me that the Liberal party were anxiously watching for an opportunity of expressing their disapproval of the action of the Indian Government in this matter as well as in the Press Censorship Bill and the Hyderabad scandal. He is of opinion—and from what I can gather from other members he does not stand alone—that since the declarstion of Imperialism at Delhi the treatment of native princes and native subjects has become much more *imperious* in tone. I can assure you that the interest in Indian affairs is growing daily as is the need of some authentic gauge of Indian opinion. I enclose a cutting containing an account of a meeting held in London to discuss the Press Censorships Bill at which I unfortunately was not present.

We do hope John Bright will vindicate his old love for India.

WE understand that the services of a practical Engineer are being engaged in England for a period of five years, for the erection and working of the woollen-manufacturing machinery now being got ready for the Bhaugulpore jail. This is a move in the right direction.

THE introduction of saw machinery into the Kanara Forests, which is due to the recommendation of Colonel Peyton, Conservator of Forests, has been it is said followed by most satisfactory results—practically as well as financially. It appears that the capabilities of the machinery are equal to an annual outturn of 111,000 cubic feet of sawn timber and that in its present situation, there is enough timber to keep the mill at work for some 10 years; at the expiration of which period the machinery can of course be moved to a new site.

THURSDAY, 2ND MAY.

THE WATER-WORKS at Dacca—Nawab Abdul Gunny's munificent thank-offering for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his serious illness—have been completed and are said to be now in full operation. What has been the total cost of these works, and what loss has the Government sustained in paying for the inexperience of its own engineer in charge of the works?

H. M. SHIP of war, *Rifleman*, arrived at Rangoon on the 27th instant. So the Rangoonities may now sleep in peace.

THE 25th Regiment Madras Native Infantry embarked on board the transports at Cannanore and sailed thence for Suez on the 25th instant.

THE EXPEDITIONARY force to Malta is taking two Batteries of artillery, 13th and 31st Regiments Bengal native Infantry, the 2nd Ghoorkas, and the Bombay Sappers; it sailed from Bombay for Suez on the evening of the 29th instant.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM has been sent by His Excellency the Viceroy to the Governor of Bombay:

We have unanimously agreed in council to-day to tender to you and your advisers the cordial thanks of the Government of India for the forethought and completeness displayed in all your arrangements for the embarkation of the troops and for the remarkable energy, promptitude, and loyalty with which you have met all our requirements.

Sir Richard Temple missed the Peerage by the late Famine, but it is sure to come to him now. We shall be delighted to have the privilege of calling him "Lord Temple."

BABU RADHABULLUB SING Roy Bahadur of Kochakole in the Bankura district lately adopted a novel though commendable method of encouraging education. The English School of his village, of which he is the proprietor, having proved very successful, as shewn by the results of the examination, he called a public meeting and there announced pecuniary rewards to the teachers and pundits of the school for their earnest labors, which have been crowned with so much success. The amount given as reward on this occasion was Rs. 250. The Head Master in addition to the pecuniary reward received an increase of Rs. 25 per month to his pay.

THE MARRIAGE of the daughter of Major Hidayet Alli Khan Bahadur, says a correspondent, was the occasion of great festivities at Dinapore in which both Europeans and natives took part. The rejoicings concluded with a grand entertainment to the European community on the 25th ultimo.

OWING to the deficient outturn of all crops for the season 1877-78, also the small area under cultivation and the high prices ruling in the Madras Presidency, the Madras Government has considered it necessary to have suitable places and projects for relief works prepared and kept ready for execution; the forecast of expenditure that must have to be incurred has been put at fifty lakhs by the Madras Government. The figures up to date have been considerably below those estimated for in this forecast as favorable rains have subsequently fallen.

INFORMATION has been received by the Government of India of the murder at Bhamo of Mr. T. Cooper and a Jemadar and a Sepoy of his guard; the murderer was a naik of the guard. Nothing is yet known of the motive, but the murderer was arrested by the other men of the guard and made over to the Burmese authorities. Mr. St. Barbe has started to investigate. The guard we understand was one locally raised and not furnished from Regular troops.

THE PUNA SARVAJANIK SABHA propose to start a quarterly journal of their proceedings. In it will also be included independent communications reviewing and discussing important political questions of the day. The journal will be published in May, August, November and February of each year. Its yearly subscription will be Rs. 4 payable in advance or Re. 1-8 per copy. Intending subscribers are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Sabha.

WITH REFFRENCE to Government orders sanctioning press rates for telegrams from editors to the Press Commissioner all chance of vexatious mistakes, we are requested to mention, will be removed if editors will address such telegrams to the Press Commissioner and certify each to be on press business.

FRIDAY, 3RD MAY.

WE OBSERVE that Mr. Molony, the Commissioner of Patna, has retired. Mr. Molony comes from the old East India stock, and although not a brilliant man he was a steady worker. The chastisement or chastening he had received from Sir John Peter Grant in connection with the Indigo row of 1860, had the most wholesome influence upon him ever after. He did his work well and creditably since.

ANOTHER GOOD Behar official goes home, though temporarily. Mr. MacDonald, Magistrate of Durbangha, takes furlough. He is a man of strong mind, and was partly the author of the movement for the reform of the Behar system of Indigo cultivation. We are afraid that his absence may lead to the relapse of the old evils. When the cat is away, the mice begin to play.

ON KRISHNAGHUR correspondent reports another mysterious murder in that town. The Magistrate and the Police are on the alert. The same writer says:

It is believed that another confusion has been traced in the accounts of the Road Cess Fund here. Some ten thousand rupees are now found missing, but whether this sum has been actually tampered with or some mistake has been made in the accounts, remains to be seen. If what the rumour says be true, it is time for the Bengal Government to send a good accountant to examine all the records connected with the Road Cess Fund from the year 1872 from which time it is believed Banigopal began his memorable career.

THE JUDGES of the Bengal High Court have ruled that persons educated in England, who have not passed the B. A. examination of the Calcutta University, or the preliminary examination of articled clerks in England, and who shall appear to the Chief Justice and other Judges to have been educated up to the properstandard, may by special order be permitted to enter into articles of clerkship. We do not like the invidious distinction sought to be made.

DR. SHOWRENDRA MOHUN TAGORE has received three valuable musical instruments from His Majesty the King of Burmah in recognition of his services to the cause of Hindu Music. The instruments are, one harp, one alligator-shaped guitar and one violin. The character and construction of these instruments we are told are thoroughly oriental.

IN THE Lokenathpore case the High Court has given opinion that the report was a confidential executive communication, written by Mr. Skrine, informing his superior officer of the nature of the case and his suspicions with regard to certain individuals who were implicated in it. Such documents were at times justifiably withheld from the public; they were written for the private information of superiors in office to enable them to take necessary steps to attain the ends of justice. They were not, therefore, judicial documents. In this case Mr. Stevens was justified in retaining the document, and not making it a part of the judicial record. We reserve comments till the judgment is published *in extenso*.

THE URDU GUIDE has the following:

A new street has been lately opened from the South Collinga Street to the European Asylum Lane. We hear it is proposed to be called 'Abdul Latif's Street" after our worthy fellow citizen of that name. We decidedly protest against such a measure on the following ground; that it has been usual to name the newly opened streets after the heads of the Supreme or local Government or after such distinguished or well known persons residing or possessing lands in the neighbourhood But none of the conditions applies to Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur. There is no want of men fulfilling these conditions. We think that the street might be very properly named after the present Viceroy or the Lieutenant Governor or the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. If the corporation however do not approve of this suggestion we can mention at least three gentlemen from whom a selection might very well be made viz: Nawab Amir Ali Khan Bahadur, and Moulvie Deen Mohummud who besides being house proprietors in the neibourhood have also a status in the Mahomedan community, or it might be named after the late Munshi Gholam Sufdar through whose lands the street passes.

Mutual jealousy has been the bane of India.

SATURDAY, 4TH MAY.

A REMARKABLE social phenomenon took place in Germany the other day. We take the following account of it from the London correspondent of the *Bengalee*:

Ten thousand Socialists assembled last Sunday in Berlin to accompany the remains of Augustus Heinsch, one of their leaders, to their last resting place. The great majority of these ten thousand had red ribbons or red flowers in their hats and button holes. The women, who mustered in great force, had red scarves, and some of them bore laurel wreaths on scarlet cushions. Even the very children had their red insignia. The colour was that of the Parisian Commune, five years ago. The socialists in Germany are atheists, and on the gate of the cemetery of the Free Congregatiod is the inscription—"There is no hereafter—no meeting again. Smoking their cigars, and waving their banners, the vast concourse poured, in an orderly way, into the Cemetry, in which a leader with a ditinguishing black flagstaff, took his stand at the head of the grave and gave a funeral oration.

During the lowering of the coffin into the grave, music sounded, somewhat like that of a Lutheran hymn, and a chant was sung by the vast assemblage, which did not disperse before seven o'clock in the evening, when darkness had set in.

THE ABOVE WRITER has the following:

The female socialists have just been holding a meeting at Berlin. They would put down religion, titles, hereditary distinctions of all kinds, private property in land, and monarchy. The orators were not all women, but all who spoke, spoke with equal violence. There was a Protestant minister of religion amongst them, and, when they found him out, they were indignant and abusive.

One of the male speakers, a layman Herr Most, a Ma-ll received. He told the women they were slaves—do-t, slaves, because they were slaves from their want of liberty, and slaves to their husbands. This sentiment was loudly applauded, and a resolution was unanimously come to, that they would be slaves no longer. When Herr Most had concluded a number of women spoke, vying with each other in violence and vehemence. One of them proposed to convert all the churches and cathedrals into dwellings for the poor, who should of course be maintained by the state. Thereupon the Protestant clergyman arose and opened his mouth loudly. He spoke forcibly in defence of religion, of marriage, of social ties and of Christianity but he was constantly interrupted with

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tries of," liar," "hypocrite," "turn him out, "we won't hear him, and a number of ephithets more forcible t an polite.

Herr Most rejoined. He said Christianity was a very good thing for savages, and that the reverend gentleman had better go and convert the Hottentots or the Esquimaux. At length the reverend gentleman thought it prudent to beat a retreat for the ladies were waxing warm and threatening—he beat a retreat lest a worse thing should happen to him.

Then, amid howling and disorder, numerous resolutions were passed, and at the door a declaration was signed that they renounced Christianity, would never enter a church again, as long as churches were used as at present, and that they embraced Socialism. About midnight they separated singing democratic and socialistic songs.

This is the "march of intellect" in Europe! There is universal education in Germany.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1, General Report on the operations of the Revenue Surveys of India for 1876-77. 2, General Report on the Topographical Survey of India and of the Surveyor General's Department for 1876-77. 3, Report on the Transactions of the Mayo Native Hospital and its Dependent Dispensaries for 1876. 4, Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. No. 2. February 1878. 5, First and Second Reports upon Mr. Olpherts' and Mr. Macnaughton's Patents for improvement in the Process of Indigo Manufacture. 6, Disestablishment—A Leading Question of the Day being a lecture delivered by Mr. Arthur L. Sykes. 7, Nari-Dhurma or Duties of Women in Bengali. 8, The *Bengal Magazine* edited by the Rev. Lall Behary Dey, for April 1878. 9, The Madrassah Literary Budget, for March 1878. 10, The Bharut Srumjibi or the Indian Workman. No. 12. Vol. IV. 11, Bharatya Natya Rahasya or a Treatise on Hindu Drama; By Dr. Sourendramohun Tagore. 12. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine for November and December 1877. 13, Report of the Administration of the Baroda State for 1876-77.

We are glad to notice in the last *Gazette of India* that Babu Mahatabchunder Mullick, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Delhi Division, Rajputana State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. Thomson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade. Babu Mahatabchunder is the son of the late Babu Russickrishna Mullick, one of the well-known band of the first *alumni* of the Hindu College.

There is a perceptible improvement in the health of Calcutta as will appear from the mortuary return for the week ending 27th April last. The total number of deaths was only 330, of which only 68 was from small-pox and 57 from cholera. Fever still maintains a high figure, the deaths from this cause were 75, from tetanus 28. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races there were two deaths from cholera and two from small-pox.

We understand that the Hon'ble Issur Chunder Mitter was offered the appointment of Senior Inspector of Registration for two months, but that he has declined it. As it is said that natives are to be employed more extensively in the Civil Service, the office of Inspector General of Registration may fitly be given to a native. It is one of those offices, in which the native is sure to succeed.

We hear that a new Ice Company will be formed in Calcutta, and that the same Company will also use ice for the preservation of fish from Goalundo. At present much of the fish that comes from the eastern districts is rejected because putrifaction sets in before delivery in Calcutta.

Mr. White, we hear, has been appointed to officiate for Mr. Jones, as Fifth Judge of Calcutta. At first the Lieutenant-Governor refused to appoint Mr. White, and told the Judges of the Court, who had the right of nomination, to nominate a native barrister, as His Honor was of opinion that offices of this kind should be reserved for natives. The Judges, nevertheless, stuck to Mr. White, though they left it to the Lieutenant-Governor to make his own choice from among the candidates, whose names they sent up. His Honor did not like to overrule the Judges. We regret this. Among the candidates there were some native Barristers.

Dr. Leitner has resigned the Presidentship of the Punjab Anjuman. The Punjab Government has now got what it had apparently aimed at by its late insults to the learned Doctor.

We take from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 26th April.—The Duke of Cambridge has issued an order, thanking the men of the reserve forces for their prompt response to Her Majesty's call. The exchange of views between the Great Powers is proceeding.

28th.—It is reported that it is the intention of the British Government to send an ironclad squadron to the Baltic Sea. The *North German Gazette* of Berlin states that such a measure would affect neutral interests, and complicate the situation.

29th.—The situation still remains uncertain and negotiations between the Powers continue.

30th.—A volunteer army for active service abroad is being organized, and, 8,000 men have already been enrolled

30th.—At the opening of the Bradford Conservative Club yesterday, Mr. Gathorne Hardy said the British Government takes its stand upon the treaty of 1871. The treaty of San Stefano he said, does not contain a single element of permanent peace. The interest of Mussulmans and Greeks must not be forgotten, as they need protection as much as the Sclavonic population. In conclusion, he said the measures taken by England were not warlike, but precautionary and that Government had resolved to adhere to the principle maintained hitherto.

1st May.—British preparations for war are incessant, and on the increase. Russia is urging on the powers to a policy of partition. Reports are renewed that Austria intends occupying Bosnia and Herzogovina at an early date. Prince Arthur (Duke of Connaught) is betrothed to Louise, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Germany.

1st.—A large meeting in favour of peace was held at Manchester yesterday, when resolutions were adopted that the British Government was only an obstacle to the maintenance of peace, and protesting against the employment of native India troops in Europe. Advices from America state that the steamer *Cumbria* has arrived in the harbour of Maine from the Baltic with sixty officers and six hundred men of the Russian navy under command of Count Grifenberg; it is believed they are destined for manning privateers.

2nd.—Mr. Cross speaking yesterday at Preston, insisted on the maintenance of existing treaties, and denied that the policy of Government was a war policy.

2nd.—The Captain of the Steamer *Cumbria* expresses his opinion that the Russian officers and men that have arrived at Maine are destined to man Russian cruisers in the Pacific.

4th May—Mr. Gathorne Hardy has been gazetted Viscount Cranbrook. It is expected that Russia will issue letters of marque in the United States in the event of war with England. Fenian agents are active in the United States.

Constantinople, 26th April.—The insurgents in Roumelia are well officered, and have plenty of ammunition besides occupying impregnable positions.

27th.—The insurgents have surprised the Russian Camp near Philipopolis, and captured one thousand men.

27th—The insurgents are driving the Bulgarians before them, and are approaching Philipopolis. Alarm is felt at Adrianople, whence troops have been despatched against the insurgents.

30th.—An affray between Turkish and Russian troops has taken place near here, during which eight men were wounded.

1st May.—The British Iron-clad Squadron has left Ismaidt for exercise, and will anchor at Touzla, returning in two days to Ismaidt. The Musulman rising in Roumelia continues.

2nd.—The Porte has sent Pashas to Batoum and Scutari to calm the popular agitation.

St. Petersburgh 28th April.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has been recalled from San Stefano on account of ill health. General Todleben replaced him as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army and will assume the command to-morrow.

1st May.—General Todleben has failed to arrange for the withdrawal of the British Squadron, and the Russian Army from the vicinity of Constantinople, and war between England and Russia is regarded by the Russians as inevitable.

Vienna. 29th April.—Vienna papers say it is possible that England may summon the conference to meet in London.

Paris 1st May.—The opening of the Exhibition to-day was a most brilliant affair, although the weather was showery. The Prince of Wales was present.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Lecture by Dr. Mahendralal Sircar to-morrow Evening at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Action of the Voltaic Current upon the Magnet.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., on *Thursday*, the *9th Inst.* at 7½ P.M.

Subject: The Laws regulating the flow of fluids.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on *Saturday* the *11th Inst* next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Hydrogen and Oxygen.

The Hindoo Patriot.

Monday, May 6, 1878.

INDIA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

India is looking up in the House of Commons. Thanks to Messrs. Fawcett, O'Donnell and Campbell, India is now more constantly brought before the House than before. What with questions, notices of motions, resolutions and interpellations there has been lately scarcely a week during the present session when India has not been introduced before it. The discussions have as a matter of course been generally unfructuous, but their moral effects could not but be good. The Ministry commands the majority in the House, and it is therefore master of the situation, but it does not like to be badgered in the House, and if Indian matters constantly crop up to the disturbance of its peace, it is sure to give some plain hints to the Indian Government. By far the most important Indian debate, which has taken place in Parliament during the present session, was that which occurred on the motion of Mr. Fawcett on the subject of Indian taxation. We give below his Resolutions:

"That this House regrets that the people of Madras and Bombay should be burdened with the increased Salt-duty which has been recently imposed upon them, and is of opinion that such increase would be unnecessary if the finances of India were administered with greater economy; that this House, while admitting the expediency of creating a fund in India for the relief of famines, objects to the Trades License Tax, which will alone be imposed on those engaged in business, and will moreover fall upon small traders and artisans with undue severity; that, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the fund which is to be created in India for the relief of famines should not be expended on public works, the returns on which are uncertain, but should be devoted to the reduction of debt, or should be kept in a separate account as a reserve duly invested."

Mr. Fawcett ably supported his motion. He did not object to the Salt tax, but objected to its present enhancement in Madras and Bombay. He deprecated the License tax as one-sided and unequal. But he laid more stress upon economy. He said that "if economy were practised in military expenditure in India and if the home charges were adjusted more equitably towards India, a saving could easily be effected compared with which this sum of £300,000 to be raised by the Salt-duty would be a mere nothing. Not only Sir John Strachey, but official after official had shown the maintenance of separate armies in Bombay and Madras with all the costly paraphernalia of separate Commanders-in-Chief and separate staffs, was not only extravagant, but useless. The Home charges of India, amounting to no less than 35 per cent. of her entire revenue, were spent in this country under the authority of the Secretary of State." And so he advocated the necessity of meeting increased expenditure by enforcing economy. With regard to the Famine Insurance Fund he held that the public works would not be a safe investment. The speakers who followed him with a few exceptions supported one or other of his Resolutions. Mr. Grant Duff supported the Salt-tax, and we agree with him in the main on this point. But we do not agree with him in thinking that the equalization of the Salt-tax is practicable in India. A rate of duty may be a grievous burden in one part of the country, but may not be complained of at all in another part. Besides, the enhancement of the Salt-duty in Madras and Bombay at the present time is most unfortunate, because those Presidencies, as Mr. Fawcett remarked, have just "emerged from a state of famine." The surrender of 20 laks of Salt-duty in Bengal is no relief to the people of this province, while it involves a substantial sacrifice of revenue. It is indeed a sacrifice to sentiment. Mr. Grant Duff poohpoohed the cry of economy, and as an ex-official warmly supported the Government. Mr. MacIver deprecated the imposition of the Salt-duty altogether. Sir George Campbell spoke strongly against the enhancement of the Salt-duty. He was not quite an advocate of the Salt tax, but he said: "To speak of the proposed addition as an equalization of the duties was in his opinion puerile. Equalization was one thing, increased taxation was another, and he believed there would be no difficulty in effecting equalization without increase of taxation, and it was to be secured by levelling down instead of levelling up." Sir George also recommended the re-imposition of the Income tax. Mr. Smollett supported Mr. Fawcett's motion on the broad ground that "the revenue of India as formerly levied, amounting to 50 or 51 millions sterling per annum, ought to be sufficient not only to meet the necessities of the Indian Government, but to leave a large surplus for the reduction of taxation or of the public debt." He made some sharp comments upon Lord Salisbury's suggestion that the thriftiness of the people was the only remedy for famine. He said:

The majority of these men lived upon less than £5 or 6 a year, and to talk of teaching them thrift and economy was to make a worthless statement. They were the most industrious and economical people on God's earth. When the noble lord spoke of rescuing these people from the grasp of the usurer, he spoke of a thing of which he had no knowledge, for usurers could not possibly live in these village communities. when a ryot wanted a small loan he got it from one of the headmen of the village, to whom he paid 12per cent, interest, together with the principal, by instalments, or in labour. It was the Government in India which was the usurer, by not writing off the rents which accrued due in times of scarcity; and by doing this it perpetuated famine long after

the periods of actual dearth had passed away. What the people of India wanted was not an increase but a diminution of taxation, and this could only be accomplished by the exercise of economy. There was no department in the public service of India which could not bear reduction. To begin with, the office of Finance Minister ought to be abolished altogether. It was established about 18 years ago. had attached to it a salary of £10,000 a year, and had passed through eight or ten hands. Lord Ellenborough and Lord Dalhousie were their own Finance Ministers, and he saw no reason why Lord Lytton should not follow in their footsteps. The Ministry of Works, too, with its accompanying annual salary of £10,000, ought also to be abolished. The covenanted Civil Service was also capable of considerable reduction, for if the large number of uncovenanted civil servants now appointed did their duty efficiently they must relieve the covenanted servants and render it unnecessary to go on largely increasing their number, as was now done years after year. In the Military service, too, a reduction could be made in the retiring allowances and in the constitution of the permanent Staff. The Public Works Department cost in wages and other emoluments not less than £1,500,000 annually, a sum which ought to be reduced to £600,000, or £650,000 at the utmost; and if that was done the amount expended on the works themselves could be brought down from £8,000,000 to £5,000,000 annually. To advocate economy in the government of India was a thankless task, but at the same time he thought it might be practised with advantage. The late Lord Mayo—the only Governor-General of India in the last 20 years who had shown any administrative ability when he went to India in 1869 found the finances of the country in a state of utter confusion. He discovered a deficiency on the preceding financial year of £4,144,000, and he at once declared that such a deficiency should not recur during his Viceroyalty. (Hear.) From 1869 to 1872 Lord Mayo enforced a severe system of economy in Indian finance, which resulted in his having in the latter year a real surplus of a million and a half, the total Indian expenditure for that financial year amounting to £48,600,000, including £1,500,000, for extraordinary works, while the revenue amounted to £50,110,000. What Lord Mayo had done any other Governor-General could accomplish, if he were a man of the same will, determination, and energy. He did not say that Lord Lytton did not possess those qualifications, nor did he seek to throw blame upon him. He believed that under the guidance of the late Secretary for India reductions could not be made in the expenditure, because the Marquis of Salisbury was a man of most profuse disposition and revelled in allowing money to be squandered in India. He trusted, however, that as there had been a change in the head of the Department, there would also be a change in the policy, and that the new Secretary for India would revert to the policy of Lord Mayo, and by reducing the amount of the expenditure would confer a great blessing on the people of that country."

Mr. Grant, a new member, and a late Bombay merchant, supported Mr. Fawcett's motion, and denounced the exemption of the official class from the License tax. Mr. Birley, a representative of the cotton interest, supported the Indian scheme of taxation, because he considered it "a proof of the good will and sincere intentions of the Government of India both at home and abroad." Mr. Noel supported the third Resolution. Sir George Balfour supported the Government of India. He said, "the *hon.* member for Kirkaldy talked of the dumb millions who would be oppressed by the tax. Of course, everybody must sympathize with the poor, but there were reasons for thinking that the poor people generally should not be exempted from the additional taxation. £1,500,000 out of the additional £2,000,000 required by the Indian Government was wanted for purposes of famine insurance. It was just and right, therefore, that the persons who were to obtain the assurance should pay, at any rate part of the premium." Mr. Massey, an ex-Indian Financier, spoke strongly on the subject:

"The proposed increase of the salt duty might appear small to English eyes, but, owing to the extremely low rate of wages in India, it really fell upon the labouring classes with great severity, and the fact that these multitudes were mute and uncomplaining so far from being an argument for additional taxation, was reason why anything like an excessive tax should be avoided, if possible. Passing from principles to details, he could see no reason why Bengal should be benefited at the expense of Madras and Bombay. The Government of India actually proposed that populations which had suffered from famine should be subjected to this increased taxation, and that nearly half of the proceeds should go to the relief of a province which had not suffered in the same degree, and which Sir J. Strachey, in whom personally, by the way, he had the greatest confidence, declared to be in enjoyment of general prosperity. (Hear, hear.) It was true the Salt-tax in Bengal was higher than in Madras and Bombay, but if that was an injustice it ought to be remedied by an equal adjustment or by a diminution of the Salt-tax in Bengal—certainly not by a subsidy to Bengal, as was proposed. But although the manner in which the Salt-tax was manipulated appeared to him unjust and unwise, he could not take it upon himself to say that the sum which the Indian Government proposed to raise was unnecessary. He must assume that unless they required the money they would not seek to raise it. With respect to the second resolution, he had no such difficulty. The Licence-tax which had been imposed in 1867 had commenced at £20, and went off by a graduated scale to a very considerable amount. The Civil Services, moreover, were included under it, and it cost little or nothing in the collection. How different was the tax which was now imposed by Sir J. Strachey! It was levied upon the small trader and the professions and Civil Services were excluded from its incidence. A considerable amount of clamour had, no doubt, been caused by their inclusion in 1867, but the Indian Government of that day deemed it to be their duty to disregard that clamour, and it disappeared, the tax took root, and produced fruits in accordance with the estimates which had been made. He thought it would have been better had the same course been pursued by Sir J. Strachey and the tax replaced on the footing on which it stood in 1867, commencing at 200 rupees instead of 100, for so strong had been the representations made in 1867 as to the oppressive manner in which, the tax bore upon the poor, who could ill afford to pay it, that it has been determined to raise the *minimum* from 200 to 500 rupees, an alteration which. he might observe, hardly recommended itself to his mind He objected, however, to the tax being levied so low as 100 rupees, and for these reasons he should give his cordial support to the second resolution

As might be expected this was by far the most sensible speech. Mr. Denison supported the second Resolution. Dr. Playfair made a most eloquent protest against the Salt tax. He concluded by remarking, "the true insurance against famine was the employment of surplus labour in the development of industries, and we could not expect India to be prosperous while we impose a tax which must strangle all manufactures in their infancy." Lord George Hamilton answered the several speakers in detail. He defended the general policy of the Government of India. He first touched upon the Salt tax. "He said; The object of the Indian Government was to equalize the differential duties throughout India, and give the people an abundant supply of salt compatible with the financial requirements of the Indian Government." But he did not meet Sir George Campell's argument that increased taxation was not equalization. He then went into the question of Indian expenditure, which has increased, he said, from causes beyond the control of the Government of India. But he did not say a word about the increase of Home military charges, which have increased fearfully notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances of the Government of India. With regard to the License tax he said:

"The taxable classes in India may roughly be divided into agricultural and non-agricultural. Now, it was notorious that since the abolition of the Income-tax the latter have not contributed their fair share of taxation. Sir John Strachey proposes to apply to the whole of India, including Bombay and Madras, a License-tax to be levied upon the mercantile and commercial classes. An Act of this kind was last year passed in the North-West Provinces and had worked well and given little dissatisfaction. The Act of this year was very similar, and it was estimated would bring in £675,000. To make the agricultural classes contribute their share towards the famine insurance fund was but fair, as they chiefly were the class in time of scarcity to be maintained. A small land cess last year was raised in Lower Bengal for this purpose, and collected without any difficulty. It was proposed to extend it to the whole Presidency of Bengal, but not to Madras and Bombay, and it would bring in about £425,000 This with the License-tax of £675,000 and the saving of £400,000 in decentralization, would give Sir John Strachey £1,500,000 surplus. There still remained £500,000 to be got. The increment of the revenue might be put at £200,000, leaving £300,000, which was to be obtained in the following manner:—The equalization of the Salt-duties had hitherto been stopped by the immense difference between the duties levied in different parts of India. An anna was 1½d., and a maund 82lb. The duties in Madras and Bombay were 29 annas per maund; in the Punjab and North-West, 48 annas; in Lower Bengal, 52 annas. To lower the duties to the Madras and Bombay level would cause a large financial loss, and it would have been quite impossible for Sir John Strachey to propose heavy new taxation, and at the same time to reduce largely his existing sources of revenue, (Hear, hear.) To raise the Salt Duties of Lower India to the Bengal level would be equally impolitic, for it would have involved a heavy increase of duty upon a necessary of life. (Hear, hear.) Sir John Strachey boldly suggested a third course and rendered it practicable by a simple but very ingenious arrangement. He had ascertained that a uniform rate throughout India of 40 annas a maund would secure to him his present salt revenue and enable him to sweep away the whole inner customs line and its attendant abominations. (Hear, hear.) Now, a uniform rate of 2 rupees 8 annas, or 40 annas, per maund would involve an increase of 11 annas duty on Madras and Bombay, a reduction of 12 annas in Lower Bengal, and of eight annas in the North-West Provinces. The Salt-tax would be increased on 45 millions, but it would be diminished on 137 millions of people. (Hear.)

We beg to dissent from the view taken by Lord George Hamilton on the subject of the Salt tax. The people of Bengal pay the present salt tax without any complaint, and to lower the duty upon them would be simply to make a sacrifice of revenue for the sake of sentiment. As for the License tax Lord George Hamilton remarked: "If the inhabitants of Bombay were as anxious as, judging from their petition, they were to have an Income-tax substituted for the License-tax, he had no doubt that Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey would be happy to accommodate them." So the country may be prepared for the Income tax next year. With regard to the investment of the Famine Insurance Fund Lord George Hamilton was inconsistent. In 1875 Lord Salisbury had thus spoken at Manchester on the subject:

"The difficulties which surround the question of irrigation are very great. We can scarcely yet be said to have had one genuine instance of financial success. The irrigating projects that have been carried out, if they have had for their basis the former works of native rulers, have in many instances been a financial success; but then, of course, that favourable appearance of the account has been obtained by not charging the former expenditure of the native ruler. In those cases where we have begun the projects of irrigation for ourselves we have not reached, I believe in any one instance the desired result of a clean balance-sheet."

Lord George Hamilton had himself thus spoken in the House of Commons in January last:

"It appeared from the last account that there had been expended about £12,000,000, in Bengal—i. e., on irrigation—and the result, including direct and indirect receipts, gave a return of 3½ per cent on the capital. But the moment this sum was analyzed it was found that this revenue was almost exclusively derived from two canals—the Jumna and the Ganges. The capital expended on these two works was £3,500,000, and the result was 10½ per cent. On the whole remaining expenditure in Bengal, which amounted to £9,500,000, there was only a return of half per cent.

And yet His Lordship advocated the investment of the Famine Insurance Fund in public works! The House divided on the Resolutions, and although the Government had the majority, there was a very respectable minority in favor of Mr. Fawcett's motion. The first Resolution had the following votes:

Ayes	...	...	...	...	87
Noes	...	...	...	...	163
Majority against			...	...	—— 76

The House then divided as follows on the second Resolution:

Ayes	...	...	...	...	96
Noes	..	...	...	...	159
Majority against			...	...	—— 63

The third Resolution was not put to the vote. The large minority in favour of the motion shews that the India Party in the House is getting strong.

THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA.

WE hope the rumour, to which the *Englishman* gives currency, is true that it is not improbable that the Fortress of Gwalior and the cantonment of Morar will be made over to Maharaja Scindia. Our contemporary argues against the restoration, but he has evidently forgotten the services, which the Maharajah Scindia rendered during the Sepoy Mutiny, and the circumstances under which the Fortress was occupied by the British. The Maharaja Scindia from the first outburst of the Mutiny offered his services to our Government. The moment he heard of the defection of the Sepoys His Highness placed his contingent at the disposal of Mr. Colvin, the then Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces. A contemporary writer says that Lieutenant Cockburn, with half a cavalry regiment of his contingent, rendered good service in the region around Agra, until the troopers deserted him, and that the fidelity of Scindia to the British alone prevented his troops generally from joining the rebels, for they belonged to the same Hindustani and Oudian families, though serving a Mahratta prince in a Mahratta State. At last the infection spread among his own troops. After certain detachments had mutinied at Neemuch and elsewhere, the main body rose in revolt at Gwalior on the 14th of June, murdered some of the English officers, drove away the rest with their families, and formally threw off all allegiance to the Company. The Maharaja still managed to keep peace at Gwalior. If His Highness had not acted with much tact and judgment, the Gwalior Contingent would have marched to Agra in a body, and greatly imperilled the British Raj. Not only did he keep those troublesome troops near him during the remaining half of June, but also during July and August. Scindia's special army, entirely under his own control, were chiefly Marhattas, who had little sympathy with the soldiers of the Contingent; but they were too few in number to put down the latter, and therefore he was forced to temporise—partly by persuasion and promises —partly by threats. Major Macpherson, the British Political Agent, and Brigadier Ramsay, the Military Commandant, ceased to have influence at Gwalior; it was Scindia's good faith alone that stood the British in stead. Gwalior had been the centre of attraction for the rebels. The main body of the rebels when all hope had ceased fled towards Gwalior, outmarching our troops at the rate of about twenty-five miles a day. Their leader Tantia Topee moved even more rapidly, and appeared almost unattended to have arrived in Gwalior by the 26th May. There he drew round him the dicontented, announced the pretensions of the Nana to the Peishwahship, and succeeded in organizing a formidable intrigue. On the 30th the rebels, about 5,000 strong, we take the facts from an account then published in the *Friend of India*, were reported in full march upon the capital, and Scindia sending off an urgent requisition for Europeans, moved at the head of his own forces to the attack. He had with him apparently two regiments of Infantry, twelve hundred Cavalry, his Paigar or personal guard, and some guns. The force was sufficient for victory, but almost in the commencement of the action the intrigues of Tantia Topee became apparent. The left division threw down their arms and fled. The right followed their example, the guns were surrendered, and the battle was left to the Body Guard alone. As in the almost similar circumstances at Indore, the Guard never wavered, they charged three times, and if as reported they left six hundred of their number dead upon the field, their courage was only surpassed by their fidelity. The odds however, were too great. They were outflanked, cut up, and scattered, and the Maharaja was at last compelled to fly. With only 50 followers he fled towards Agra, which he reached on the 3rd June, escorted by a troop of British horse. The rebels then marched on Gwalior, which was surrendered without a stroke, and proceeded to organize a Government on the spot. The Nana was proclaimed Maharaja, and acknowledged at a general parade. The green flag was hoisted—the treasury plundered, Rao Ram, a disgraced official, appointed premier, and the bankers and more respectable inhabitants placed under a reign of terror. Such was the fate of Scindia for befriending the British, but he did not swerve an inch, and the British Government was also prompt and active in restoring His Highness. We give below the proclamation of Lord Canning announcing the restoration of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia:

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General has the highest gratification in announcing that the Town and Fort of Gwallior were conquered by Major-General Sir Hugh Rose on the 19th instant, after a general action, in which the rebels, who had usurped the authority of Maharajah Scindia, were totally defeated. On the 20th June, the Maharajah, Scindia, attended by the Governor General's Agent for Central India, and Sir Hugh Rose, and escorted by British Troops, was restored to the palace of his ancestors' and was welcomed by his subjects with every mark of loyalty and attachment. It was on the 1st June that the rebels, aided by the treachery of some of Maharajah Scindia's Troops, seized the capital of His Highness' Kingdom, and hoped to establish a new Government under a Pretender in His Highness' Territory. Eighteen days had not elapsed before they were compelled to evacuate the Town and Fort of Gwallior and to relinquish the authority which they had endeavoured to usurp. The promptitude and success with which the strength of the British Government has been put forth for the restoration of its faithful Ally to the capitals of his territory, and the continued presence of British Troops at Gwallior to support His Highness in the re-establishment of his administration, offer to all a convincing proof that the British Government has the will and the power to befriend those who, like Maharajah Scindia, do not shrink from their obligation or hesitate to avow their loyalty. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General, in order to mark his appreciation of the Maharajah Scindia's friendship, and his gratification at the re-establishment of His Highness' authority in his ancestral dominions, is pleased to direct that a Royal Salute shall be fired at every principal Station in India.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India
(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE.
Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Govr. Genl.

Such was the fiery ordeal through which His Highness the Scindia passed. A nobler proof of the fidelity of a native Prince to the British Raj could not have been afforded.

Our Government temporarily occupied the Fortress of Gwalior for the protection of the Maharaja. It has not since been pleased to restore it. Possibly the agitation which Mr. O'Donnell has commenced in Parliament has induced our Government to reconsider the matter, but let the reader, with the light of the facts we have given above, say whether our Government is justified in withholding the Fort from the Maharajah. It has afforded us great pleasure to notice the rumour that the fort will be at last restored to His Highness. A daily contemporary contradicts this rumour, but we hope he has been misinformed. The *Englishman* thus argues against the policy of restoration. "If the Fortress of Gwalior and the cantonment of Morar were made over to Scindia, it would liberate the above force, which, owing to the Chambal river not having been bridged, has been practically cut off from all means of obtaining assistance from Agra. But if the measures were adopted of making the Fortress of Gwalior, and Morar, over to Scindia, there would be many most important points to be considered. We have incurred an enormous outlay for barracks at these places years ago it was meditated to move the regiment of cavalry from Mattra to Morar. Barracks, were three parts finished, and discontinued simply we presume, to find some means of expending surplus revenue. Will Scindia pay for the whole of the buildings in the Fortress and in the cantonment? If Scindia replaces these garrisons by his troops, he must also occupy Jhansi, and thus release a regiment of British infantry, one of native infantry, and a squadron of cavalry." What the obvious answer to such arguments would be we will not say. We believe it was never stipulated that our Government would keep the fortress; if there had been any such stipulation, there could be no complaint. On the other the Scindia had risked his throne for the sake of the British, and was the seizure of his Fort, on which he had set his heart, a fitting reward of his loyalty? Our contemporary asks, "did not all the troops in the service of the Maharaja mutiny in 1857, as also the Gwalior Contingent? Had not the Maharaja himself to fly from Gwalior? He nobly assisted the fugitives and our Resident at Morar; but he could not control his troops." True, but the British Government could not control its own troops at the time, but would that be a valid reason that it should not be allowed to hold its own? On the contrary, was not the crucial test of the loyalty of Maharaja Scindia at that time a sufficient proof of his fidelity, and a strong reason that such a faithful friend should not be treated as an implacable foe. For our part we think that the restoration of the Fortress of Gwalior to the Maharaja Scindia will have the best moral and political effect not only upon Scindia himself, but upon the whole Princedom of India. The Native Princes will see that the British Government is a friend to a friend, and has no desire to take or keep what does not rightfully belong to it. As for the loyalty of the Gwalior troops, if the chief remain contented, they may be as safely relied upon as the Native troops of our Government.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

SUFFICIENT time has elapsed to elicit public opinion on the Vernacular Press Act. In India it stands as follows:

For the Act.	*Against the Act.*
Englishman,	*Times of India.*
Statesman	*Bombay Gazette*
Indian Daily News	*Civil and Military Gazette*
Pioneer	*Madras Mail*
Delhi Gazette	*Madras Times*
Bengal Times	*Madras Athœneum*
Madras Standard	*Himalyan Chronicle*
	Railway Service Gazette
	Indian Representative

It will be seen from the above list of Anglo-Indian Journals, which have written on the subject of the Vernacular Press Act, that the majority are against it. In Bengal the leading English journals are in favour of the Act. But even with regard to them a qualification should be made. The *Englishman*, though assenting to the principle of the Act, strongly deprecated the indecent haste with which it was passed. It wrote still more strongly against the manner in which it was sought to be enforced in Bengal. The *Indian Daily News* has given a qualified support to the measure. It does not like that the executive Government should be vested with absolute control over the Vernacular Press. It also condemned the haste with which the Bill was passed. It said that if the object was to avoid discussion, this peace has been "purchased at a price altogether beyond any value which even those who are most opposed to popular discussion can fairly attach to it. In the first place, even if the details of the measure were in themselves good, they would carry no moral weight, having been adopted in this way, without consideration or criticisms." The *Statesman* seems not to know its own mind. In the beginning of the controversy it veered round on the side of the opponents of the Act. For instance it wrote as follows at the end of March last:

"The affected indignation and surprise of Members of Council at the free criticism of the native papers is overdone and almost ridiculous. The dangerousness of these criticisms lies in their approximation to the truth. There is not very much in our Government of this country which justifies self exultation; there is not a little of which we ought to be heartily ashamed. We English are not actuated by a spirit of disinterested benevolence or any other particularly lofty motives. The morality of the *Pioneer*, not that of St. Paul, is the correct expression of the prevailing tone of thought. Valentine Baker is our popular hero, and gossip about Government House the staple of our conversation. We have come to India exclusively with a view to "better' ourselves and there can be no question that in this country the most of us are in the enjoyment of power, a position, and an income, which our abilities would have secured to us in no other. Mediocrity is the lord of all and the worth of a man' is measured by the amount of his monthly pay that being almost, the only thing which broadly distinguishes a Lieutenant-Governor from a Junior Civilian. To suppose that a Government of this description will enkindle the love and admiration of an alien race is to expect a miracle. Let us then determine to at least, clear our minds of cant. The strictures of the native press are a menace to public orders. Granted. Then let them be supressed or restrained. But there is no need for us to assume the tone and look of martyrs."

But the *Statesman* has again changed side. It now vehemently supports the Act. The *Pioneer* has of course been a consistent supporter of it. It has always advocated it, and now crows over its triumph. The *Delhi Gazette* stands midway. The *Madras Standard* is scarcely articulate in its opinion on the subject. As for the *Bengal Times*, the less said of it the better. On the other side we have the leading journals of three most important divisions of the empire against the Act. The *Times of India* and *the Bombay Gazette* together are worth the weight of all the Anglo-Indian journals in India. Both

are conducted with great ability, knowledge and independence; both have a large circulation, and both reflect the advanced mind of Bombay; both have influence in England, and both are equally jealous of the prestige of the British Government in this country. Now, both are equally opposed to the Vernacular Press Act. None have written more strongly against it than these leading organs of Bombay. The *Civil and Military Gazette* is the leading paper of the Punjab. It may be said to balance fairly the *Pioneer* in Northern India. It is conducted by able and experienced gentlemen, who are highly respected in society, and who cannot be accused of overphilo-Indianism. Then come the leading papers of Madras. They too like the English journals of Bombay are conducted with great intelligence and ability. Indeed, considering the feeble support, which literary enterprise receives in Madras, it has struck us as strange how that Presidency commands so much literary talent. Both the Nortons were connected with the Madras Press. Mr. Talboys Wheeler first fleshed his pen in the *Madras Athænum*. Mr. Lawson is a writer of English reputation. Leaving these great guns of the Anglo-Indian Press we turn to some of the smaller representative papers. The *Railway Service Gazette* is the organ of the Railway officials. The *Indian Representative* is the organ of the East Indian community of Madras. The *Himalyan Chronicle* is the organ of the European settlers in the North India hills. It will be thus seen that the bulk of the Anglo-Indian papers are against the Vernacular Press Act. We have not included the Indo-English papers, because their opinions in a matter like this may not be considered thoroughly disinterested. It may be said of them that fellow-feeling makes them wondrous kind. But the same cannot be said of the Anglo-Indian papers we have named above.

We now turn to the English Press. It is thus divided on the subject:

For the Act.	*Against the Act.*
Times	*Daily News*
Pall Mall Gazette	*Spectator*
Standard	*Saturday Review*
Globe	*Examiner*
Homeward Mail	*Echo*
	Illustrated London News
	Home News

We have again a majority, and the weight of opinion is also on our side. The *Times* is certainly the leading organ of the English public, but it has since Mr. Delane's retirement fallen off much in public estimation. It is a weather-cock and changes side with every breath of wind. Besides in this question it echoes merely the opinion of its Calcutta correspondent, who has become a sort of *alter ego* of the Indian Government. So the opinion of the *Times* can hardly be considered as a faithful reflex of its own mind. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, though an organ of the fashionable classes, is somewhat prejudiced on this question, for it has always been opposed to the Indian Press. The *Daily Telegraph*, the *Standard* and the *Globe* are acknowledged Conservative organs, and bound to support the acts of the Conservative Government. Jupiter Junior is notoriously the spokesman of the present Premier, and it could not be expected that it would go against the views and wishes of Lord Beaconsfield's Government. The same remarks apply to the other two Conservative journals. On the other hand the English journals, which are opposed to the Act, are thoroughly independent and represent the liberal and advanced classes of the English community. The *Daily News* has always been the champion of the weak and the advocate of the freedom of speech and conscience. In the fratricidal war of America it stood almost alone in supporting the Northerners, the emancipators of the slaves. And in the present struggle in Eastern Europe it has steadily supported the weak and the oppressed. The *Spectator* is the weekly ally of the *Daily News* in this respect. But this journal has another recommendation. It is conducted by a gentleman, who has a thorough knowledge of India, and whom Lord Dalhousie honored with a farewell letter on the eve of his departure from this country for his strenuous and intelligent support of the measures of the Government of India. When such a writer condemns this measure of the present Indian Government as "a Draconian, law," it might be easily inferred that he has not written so without thought, care or deliberation. The *Saturday Review* is the acknowledged organ of the educated and intellectual classes of the United Kingdom. Its Indian articles are always noted for ability, knowledge and soundness. It is not partial to the natives of India. If any thing it is a friend of the Indian bureaucracy. It does not like clap-trap, or gives in to sickly sentimentality, and when it has raised its voice so loud against the Vernacular Press Act, it cannot have done so from mere wantonness of feeling. The *Examiner* follows closely the *Saturday Review* in literary ability, particularly in its well-informed criticisms on Indian matters. It has on its staff men of Indian experience like Mr. Seton-Karr, Mr. Routledge, Mr. Harrison, and Major Evans Bell to handle Indian questions. We give in another column an extract from its article on the subject. The *Echo* is a liberal organ. The *Illustrated London News* belongs to no party. It is more a journal of literature, art and news than politics. But it, too, has been deeply moved by the despotic act of the Government of India. In the earnestness of its utterances on the Vernacular Press Act it is not surpassed by any other opponent of the measure, and one cannot rise from a perusal of its article on the subject without feeling how noble is independent English opinion about the duties of England to her dependencies. The *Homeward Mail* supports the measure, but the *Home News* vigorously denounces it. The one is inspired by the India Office, while the other seeks to reflect faithfully the opinion of retired Anglo-Indians.

It will be thus seen that the Vernacular Press Act is condemned by the bar of public opinion in India and England. Those who are opposed to the measure out-number those who support it. Then the weight of opinion is clearly on our side. The English papers, which have supported the Act, are mostly Conservative organs, and according to their party creed they are bound to support the Government, whereas the Liberal papers which have condemned it have done so from an independent feeling, for their party has no traditional feeling whatever on this Indian question. We doubt whether Lord Lytton, himself by instinct, tradition, and feeling, an advocate of freedom of thought and speech, would have consented to pass this Act, if he had waited for an expression of public opinion on the subject. But his advisers in an evil hour persuaded him to pass it at one sitting, and so His Lordship has taken this leap in the dark. Need we remind His Lordship with all deference that it is never too late to mend.

OTHELLO'S OCCUPATION'S GONE!

BY THE appointment of Mr. Roper Lethbridge the *Pioneer* finds that its occupation is gone, and so it has come out with its usual sneerings and snarlings against this measure of Government. It throws as much ridicule as it can upon the devoted head of the Government. It probably thinks that ridicule will carry the day, and so it compares the new Press Commissioner with a statue of the late Prince Consort. It says, "Mr. E. Roper Lethbridge, Press Commissioner the First, has been solemnly unveiled, as if he were a statue of the late Prince Consort." Need we point out that there is no similitude between the two. The statue is an inanimate object, but the Press Commissioner is a sentient being, hale and hearty. When a statue is unveiled, it is not honored with a notification in the *Gazette*. Mr. Lethbride's appointment has been announced through the usual channel. In unveiling a statue considerable eloquence is poured forth in the shape of an inaugural speech, but no eloquence has been expended in announcing Mr. Lethbridge's appointment. We do not thus see any point of resemblance between the two ceremonies. But the *Pioneer* is nothing if not original, and so it has made this quaint comparison.

"The functions of the Press Commissioner," says our contemporary, "appear to be to feed the newspapers of India at large with bits of information concerning public affairs, with paragraphs of news in all variety, with explanations of Government measures, with telegrams, with announcements concerning new appointments, with a little of almost everything appertaining to the contents of a newspaper." "The inspired paragraphs of the Press Commissioner," the writer continues, "have continued to fall all-the same, like the gentle rain from Heaven, on the just and the unjust. The object that the Government has in view, it may be assumed, is to prevent the dissemination of false information by the timely distribution of the truth, and to fence off annoyances that might otherwise ensue from the heedless promptitude of clumsy journalists to accept false rumours as" the basis of articles in abuse of Government policy. Simply stated in this way, the object is praiseworthy "enough, but whether the method now chosen for its accomplishment is equally entitled to approval is quite another matter." If the object is "praiseworthy" we do not see what there is in the "method," which detracts from that "object." But the writer does not evidently know his own mind. In the criticisms, which follow, he directly attacks the object, which he at the outset calls "praiseworthy." "In the first place," he says, "no Government that ever existed in a civilised country has ever experienced the smallest difficulty in making known so much of the information in its hands as it has wished to make known; and there is no Government in the world which can do this with such peculiar facility as the Government of India." We deny this position. The Government of India occupies a peculiar situation. In England the Government being a Party Government, each Party has its own press organs, through which it circulates the necessary information, and its own views and opinions. But the Indian Government knows no party; it is neutral and impartial, and only compromises its own position, when it allies itself with a particular press organ. It did so in times past when it made the Serampore *Friend* the vehicle of its communications. That journal had its own politics and theories, and although it supported the policy of the Government of the day, its acrimonious anti-native writings produced the most bitter feelings among the Native community, which however recoiled upon the Government, although no civilized Government could endorse or acquiesce in some of its most rabid attacks upon the people, their institutions and character. In the same way the administrations of Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook suffered when they allowed the *Pioneer* to be made the channel of official communications. It was an unnatural alliance, and while it gave temporary advantage to the favoured journal, it involved gross injustice to the Press generally and to the people at large. Lord Lytton has wisely resolved to cut off this unholy alliance, and his Lordship deserves praise, not censure, for his sagacity and firmness. Like the sun in the sky the Government ought to shine upon all equally without favour, and because the impartial measure of the Government takes away the opportunity for back-stairs intrigue from the *Pioneer*, that paper falls foul of it. The writer applies all the ingenuity he possesses to invalidate the position of Government, but what does it amount to? He admits "that a good many people, and a good many newspapers, are too much inclined to put an injurious construction upon Government acts that they may not at once understand, and harm is done in many ways by the calumnious abuse of Government that ensues. Nothing can be more desirable than to put a stop to this from the outset, by stimulating the early publication of proper explanations. But it will readily be seen that such explanations cannot but wear an argumentative complexion. The person who makes them becomes to a certain extent an advocate. If such advocacy is spontaneous, ensuing from faith in the good intentions of Government from some experience in the matter and—in the particular case—from information imbibed freely at the fountain head; finally, if it is undertaken by advocates whose independent practice, so to speak, guarantees this ability—then the advocacy in question may be creditable to all persons concerned, and effective with the public." If we understand the writer aright he evidently means that if the advocacy of Government takes the shape it has always done in the columns of the *Pioneer*, then it is all right. For in that case the advocacy is "spontaneous," as if the lively sense of favours received and to come has nothing to do with

it. Then the advocacy to be "spontaneous," must come from "some experience in the matter" and "from information imbibed freely at the fountain-head" —"imbibed" with what?—with rosy Burgundy or sparkling Moselle? Again, the writer says the advocate must have some "independent practice"—"independent" in wha way? "Independent" of every body who does not agree with him or his client in this respect? Further, he says, the Press Commissioner is placed in an anomalous position. "The Press Commissioner himself, to begin with, will be embarrassed by knowing that he is addressing hostile as well as friendly correspondents. Even if furnished with the means, he will not, under such conditions, be able to exhibit all sides of the subject with the candour that can alone put his correspondents in a position to make effective explanations in their turn. They will all remain to some extent suspicious of something left untold. For it must be remembered that no experienced observer of public affairs—however keenly he may be alive to the high moral purposes by which Government is generally actuated, and by its practical sagacity in most transactions—is blind to the possibility that Government may sometimes make mistakes—may sometimes even be misled into taking steps which are prompted by personal motives on the part of interested advisers. So that the best friend to Government cannot but receive the explanations of an official Press Commissioner with a certain amount of mistrust." The writer here wholly mis-states the case on the side of Government. It is not the object of the Press Commissioner or of the Government to "nobble" any paper. The Press Commissioner simply furnishes facts, and it is for the journalist to draw his own conclusions. The object of Government is to see the truth circulated, and as we have always said the press ought not to be blamed, if it does not circulate the truth when it does not get the truth. The Government has accordingly taken steps to remove this complaint of the press. As for the Press Commissioner influencing the Press, we can appeal to our own columns in his favour. How often have we based comments upon the facts furnished by him, which might not be quite agreeable to the Government. Our contemporary refers to the Macpherson job, and takes credit to himself for crying out against it. He says: "The appointment of Mr. Macpherson to be Secretary to the Legislative Department was one which, at the time, a great many newspapers, inclined enough to nag at Government as a rule, but weak, when tempted with a quantity of smooth, ready-made manuscripts—applauded with comic unanimity; and this was done at the instigation of the Press Commissioner. Only in these columns, where the wisdom of Government measures that dull critics have assailed has so often been cordially vindicated, was the mistake in this particular matter promptly and emphatically condemned—to be recognised by Government almost immediately afterwards, and revised." This reminds us of the fable of the fly upon the wheel, which exclaimed, "what dust do I raise!" If the writer will refer to our own columns, he will find that we were the first to expose this job. The *Englishman* then joined the cry, and several other papers did the same. We must do the Press Commissionor the justice to say that he has made no condition that the papers to which he sends news and information should support the Government. In fact the compact with us is quite the reverse. We have undertaken to publish authentic news as communicated to us, but we have made it a distinct understanding that we must enjoy the utmost latitude in making comments and expressing opinions. And we must do the Government the justice to say that it has never in the slightest degree sought to swav our opinions. No independent journalist would sell his liberty for the sake of official news. The *Pioneer* is, however, sorry that the Government has given up its "process of natural selection," We think the merit of the Government measure lies in its courageous abandonment of the "process of natural selection," which was a huge public scandal. The writer lets the cat out of the bag in the following sentences:

"One paper, by the help of intelligence and capital, offers certain literary wares to the ready public, and Government meanwhile keeps up a department to supply other papers its rivals, that cannot compete with it on their own merits with streams of free contributions, compiled by an officer paid from public money, and writing with the advantage of constant access to the best sources of Government news. Nor is this all. The Press Commissioner actually telegraphs news freely and constantly all over the country to all the newspapers with which he is in communication. This is not done merely in cases where some public end may conceivably be served by such telegrams, but where the news sent is newspaper news pure and simple. For example, all through the recent frontier campaign, we no sooner received news from our own correspondents, with whom arrangements had been made at considerable cost and trouble, than promptly, on the heels of their telegrams, others to the same effect would come from the Press Commissioner, and we would recognise them afterwards as sent equally to papers that had no arrangements of their own on the frontier whatever. Every paper that shows intelligence and activity in its management is handicapped by this extraordinary invention of the Press Commissionership"

Yes, the Government interferes with private enterprise! There was no interference with private enterprise, when it favoured a particular paper! There was no interference with private enterprise, when its official information used to leakout through a particular organ! There was no interference with private enterprise, when the advocacy of a particular journal was bought with an unjustifiable priority of news! The past system was immoral and demoralizing. We think Lord Lytton deserves the highest praise for having had the courage to break through this unnatural compact, this crooked policy, this unholy monopoly to one organ. The *Pioneer* smarts, because it finds that Othello's occupation's gone, but the Indian Press generally feels grateful to the Government for its even-handed justice.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA.

SMALL-POX has been raging fearfully in Calcutta for the last few months. The rate of mortality has been terrible. We give below a statement shewing the number of deaths during the first quarter of the year from 1868 to 1878:

Year.	Deaths from Small-pox. January.	February.	March.	Total.	Deaths from other causes.
1868	2	4	11	17	3532
1869	1	3	...	4	3588
1870	7	16	39	62	2696
1871	5	8	7	20	2148
1872	1	2	2	5	2233
1873	...	...	6	6	2866
1874	9	5	24	38	2810
1875	71	106	223	400	3384
1876	1	7	15	23	3523
1877	8	9	11	26	3106
1878	46	79	287	412	4121

The number of deaths during April was 338, bringing the total for the last four months to 738.

It will be seen from the above that with the exception of 1875 the mortality from small-pox within the last decade was in no other year so heavy as it has been this year. We give below a return of deaths from small-pox per ward:

	Month ending 26th Jany. 1878.	Month ending 23rd February.	Month ending 30th March.	Month ending 27th April.	Total.
1 Shampooker	5	1	7	8	21
2 Coomartolly	6	13	38	45	102
3 Burtollah	2	5	20	14	41
4 Sukea's Street	2	1	6	6	15
5 Jorabagan	5	15	63	58	141
6 Jorasanko	0	2	26	72	100
7 Barra Bazar	2	11	17	17	47
8 Colootollah	3	2	30	26	61
9 Moocheepara	1	2	10	14	27
10 Bowbazar	0	2	11	5	18
11 Puddopookur	3	5	24	16	48
12 Waterloo Street	0	1	1	1	3
13 Fenwick Bazar	1	2	16	16	35
14 Toltollah	3	6	23	36	68
15 Collingah	0	1	1	2	4
16 Park Street	0	0	0	0	0
17 Bamon Bustee	0	1	0	0	1
18 Hastings	0	0	1	2	3
19 Port of Calcutta	0	1	2	0	3

Although the rate of mortality from small-pox has been so heavy, we regret to notice that the Health-Officer has vouchsafed no detailed particulars on the subject. For instance we are curious to know how many persons have died from the disease, who had been protected by inoculation or vaccination or a previous attack of small-pox, and how many from absence of protection. If the Health-Officer had at the commencement of the outbreak issued instructions to his subordinates at the burning ghats and burial grounds to note the fact of protection or no protection before the cremation or burial of dead bodies, he could have easily ascertained the facts, but now we are afraid there is no means of collecting them, unless a house-to-house enquiry be made in houses in which deaths from small-pox have occurred, which would be painful and annoying. If the Health-Officer had shewn in this direction one-twentieth of his energy, which he displays in collecting facts illustrative of his doubtful theory of cholera and tank-filling, he would have done a real service to the town. But in his last quarterly report he has dismissed the important subject with these five lines: "Small-pox has been unusually prevalent, causing more deaths than in any corresponding period of the decade, and up to the present time there have been no signs of abatement."

Now, what does this terrible rate of mortality from small-box suggest? Should we allow this fell disease to commit its ravages without doing anything to arrest its progress? Under Act IV. of 1865 inoculation has been prohibited in Calcutta, Suburbs, Howrah, and other large towns, to which the Lieutenant Governor may extend the Act. It provides as follows:

Any person who shall hereafter produce or attempt to produce in any person by Inoculation with variolous matter or by wilful exposure to variolous matter or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever produce the disease of Small Pox in any person shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months or to a fine exceeding two hundred Rupees or to both.

Inoculation cannot thus be practised in the towns named above. The Government has provided in these towns a distinct agency for vaccination, while in Calcutta it is aided by a grant from the Municipal Fund. The services of vaccinators are offered free of charge. Opinions differ as to the comparative efficacy of inoculation and vaccinations as a means of protection; there is a general belief among the people of this country that inoculation is a better prophylactic than vaccination. But the Legislature has left no room for discussion or difference of opinion in the towns mentioned above. Inoculation has been absolutely prohibited, and those who wish to protect themselves or their children, must have recourse to vaccination. The question, therefore, arises whether the time has not arrived to make vaccination compulsory. In our opinion that time has arrived. The higher classes of the native community have now freely introduced vaccination. The ignorant and bigoted still oppose it, and by so opposing it they not only injure themselves but do serious harm to their neighbours. We have anxiously watched the course of the epidemic for the past four months, and from the attitude, which the ignorant and bigoted among our countrymen have assumed on the subject, we are convinced that for their own safety and that of their neighbours vaccination should be made compulsory. In large bustis inhabited by the poorer classes vaccination has been effected with the aid of the Police, though without the sanction of a law. But the Police dare not enter the houses of persons better off, and consequently the disease has had free play in those houses. We have seen with our own eyes the heart-rending scenes in our immediate neighbourhood. The braziers of Kansariparah form a guild; they possess many estimable qualities, but they are generally not educated in English, and are obstinately attached to the traditions of their forefathers. They won't listen to any argument any persuasion. And what is the result? Almost every other house is attacked with the disease; almost every such house has lost one, two, or three children, and in some cases the whole bunch of them. Every such house has thus become a house of mourning, and yet they will not give up their prejudices. The head of their clan Babu Tarucknath Paramanic has set them an example by vaccinating his own children, but they are impervious to that example. We pity these men. As we write we are glad to learn that they have at last yielded to the stern logic of Death's dispensation and introduced vaccination. But this fact does not alter the position. The question is—should the Government sit unmoved? We are of opinion that the Bengal Council ought to pass a bill rendering vaccination compulsory. It is for the legislature to decide in what form the Bill should be framed; it is enough for us to indicate the neces-

sity of the measure. Perhaps the Municipality will do well to press the matter upon the Goverument.

THE SHOMPROKASH AND THE SAHACHAR.

Both the *Shomprokash* and the *Sahachar* have re-appeared under the recent orders of Government. We give the following extracts from their opening addresses. The *Shomprokash* says:—

If sometimes the *Shomeprokash* falls into error, our Government has nothing to fear from it. The language, style and manner of the writings in the *Shomeprokash* do not permit of their being comprehended by the cultivating classes. But cultivating classes apart even among the higher class except those that possess a superior knowledge of letters, there are many who cannot understand the writings in the *Shomeprokash*. The *Shomeprokash* finds acceptance among the lettered classes, and they are not unfriendly to the Government. The Government itself perhaps is not aware that these, whom it is educating ha2 become a part and parcel of the governing body. These persons cannot have the will to act inimically to Government. They see fully the faults and excellences of the British Government, and seeing the latter preponderate they necessarily become partial to it. The Government has to fear from the uneducated vulgar who are influenced by evil propensities, of this we had a notable illustration in the Sepoy Mutiny. The matter of regret is that there are amongst us here some wise English editors from whom great mischief emanates. They themselves do not know the country and its real condition, and constantly offer blind counsel to the Government, and as a matter of course the Government being led by the blind often slips its foot. Our earnest wish is that the Government will disregard these wise counsellers and not consider them as enemies to the Government of India who are its real friends.

Upon the contributors to the *Shomeprokash* we urge that after what has taken place they will exercise particular caution in indicting articles for the *Shomeprokash*. Let them deliberate calmly and temperately on the faults and merits of a question, to that we have no objection, neither is the Government against such a procedure. To pour down a torrent of abuses under a fit of excitement does not contribute to the merit of writing. It defeats its own purpose by producing a contrary effect. The only effect it has is the provocation of the ire of those for whom the writing is intended. Forbearance is a rare virtue, it cannot be met with from every person. Some minds are so constituted that the slightest blow makes them sensible.

We give the following abstract of the Sahachar's address.

The *Sahachar* after recapitulating the circumstances under which it had been discontinued thanks its friends and contemporaries, who have shewn sympathy for it and testified to its loyalty and good behaviour. It further announces that the editor has been assured that in judging of the seditious character of the writings of the vernacular papers the Government will be guided by the definition of "sedition" as given in the Penal Code. It further says that many other vernacular journals which had been served with notice of demand for bail-bond have been similarly reprieved and observe that all's well that ends well. It expresses a hope that this occasion will cement union between the public writers and the ruling authorities. It deprecates defamation of the governing body by the writers of newspapers and says "that it is to the credit of the Government that all their actions are taken with an eye to public welfare, so where they commit mistakes they cannot be branded with dishonesty. When they do err it is the duty of the writers to point out their errors, and for this the rulers have no right to take offence. The law certainly never intended that any writing which provokes the ruling authorities is to be construed into sedition. It is only when writings have a tendency to create seditions and disloyalty to the ruler and to take away from the minds of the governed the feelings of respect and confidence, which they ought to entertain for their governors, that such writings should be considered seditious. On the other hand it behoves the Government to act with moderation. They should always bear this in mind that a foreigner can never acquire a thorough mastery of a foreign language. The Sanskrit is the fountain source of the Indian Vernaculars. In our language a word may bear so many constructions that none but a native can comprehend its correct signification. What may be meant in Bengali to touch on human love and tenderness may by English translation be construed into reproach and vituperation. Englishmen are not aware that many of our sacred songs embodying feelings of love and reverence for the Deity apparently convey blasphemous reproach and censure. A worshipper in one place exclaims—Who is happy in Thy love, Oh Muddoosudun! A worshipper of Siva says of his god, "Sunkera is a dweller of the cremation ground, a traveller of the wilderness? Again speaking of Krishnas prowess and affection for his worshipper an admirer says "—What perils did not befall Prahalad for his devotion to Thee! Sometime under the hoofs of an elephant sometime in a blazing fire!" Was the poet in the above an unbeliever? What native is there who interpretes the songs in that sense? The writing of the 4th of March last was couched in this style, but unfortunately the Lieutenant-Governor understood it? an unfavourable sense. This liability to misinterpretation makes it necessary for the Government to act with caution. A foreigner is their translator, and the articles sometimes are not completely rendered. It is for this reason that we humbly pray that the native editors might be favored with translation as was the case before. In that case if there are errors or mistakes they might be pointed out. Further, editors of vernacular papers might be presented with such official papers as are supplied to the editors of English papers. There will be little chance of misconstruction of Government policy with these papers before the native editors. On many occasions in ignorance they put unreasonable construction upon Government measures; with the papers before them these mistakes may be avoided.

In conclusion we repeat the request made above that as the editors of vernacular papers will exercise caution and moderation in dealing with public questions, so the Government should exhibit forbearance and liberality towards them. There can be no derogation of honor in condescending to make a private enquiry of an editor as to the meaning of a doubtful passage. The laws give power to the Government to punish without trial, and this power it behoves them to exercise with caution. It is not desirable that there should be anymisunderstanding between theGovernment and the public writers on any account, and the writers should on theother hand show sufficient respect for their governors. The writers themselves have also a perfect right to ask officials to retrain from the use of insulting and opproprious language towards the writers. It is a pity that the present Lieutenant-Governor at the commencement of his career made use of re-criminating language towards the vernacular editors, and they for that reason were not very discriminating in their language. However let by-gones be by-gones. Our relationship with Mr. Eden is of long standing, nothing can break it.

All's well that ends well. The Vernacular Press Act is now practically suspended. We hope our Vernacular contemporaries will now be cautious in their writings, and will give the Government no cause to bring forth the sword, which is now sheathed. We also hope that the Government will shew forbearance, moderation, and liberality.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has telegraphed out to His Excellency the Viceroy the following message:

"I have received following telegram from Prince of Wales: Paris. As the Paris International Exhibition is opened to-day I am anxious to announce to you how satisfactory in every respect is the display made by the products and manufactures of the Indian Empire."

WE understand that a despatch on the subject of the extended employment of natives in the Civil Service has gone to the India Office by the last mail. The Government ought to publish the despatch for the expression of public opinion upon it.

WE HAVE received from Babu Surjikant Acharji, Rai Bahadur, one of the most public-spirited zemindars of Mymensing, a contribution of Rs. 500 in aid of the Science Association. It is gratifying to observe that the Mofussil Zemindars are beginning to move in appreciation of the objects and labours of the Science Association. We hope the praiseworthy example of Babu Surjikant Acharji will be followed by other zemindars in the Mofusil.

WE ARE glad to state that the appeal which we made the other day on behalf of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Fund has met with a generous response. We have received the names of the following subscribers, who have kindly promised annual subscriptions:

Names.	Annual subcription, Rs.
Maharani Shurnemoye ...	100
Honble Moharaja Jotendra Mohan Tagores ..	50
The Moharaja Nurendra Krishna ...	50
Kumar Kanty Chunder Snigh ...	50
Baboo Cally Kessen Tagore ...	50
Raja Komul Krishna ...	50
Raja Degambor Mittre C.S.I. ...	25
Baboo Doorga Chunder Law ...	25
Raja Rajender Mullick ...	25
Baboo Punnalal Seal ...	25
Hon'ble Romes Chunder Mitter ...	15
Hon'ble Mohiny Mohan Roy ...	15
Baboo Chunder Kant Meokerjee ...	10
Raja Harrendra Krishna ...	10

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Statesman* has given another evidence of his enterprise. He has started an evening edition of his paper, which will contain war telegrams received during the day, war articles and extracts, and other important matters. The project is good, and we hope it will be duly supported by the reading public.

THE PROLIFIC muse of Dr. Shoure ndra Mohun Tagore is never idle. He has just published a new book called Bharateya Natya Rahasya or a Treatise on Hindu Drama. In this book he gives a description of the different parts and attributes, which go to the composition of the Hindu drama. The book displays an extensive and critical knowledge of the Sanskrit dramas.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Government of Bengal has given *saphai* to Moulavi Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur. The reader might remember that Mr. Dickens, late Magistrate of Calcutta, reported the Moulavi to Government for having left heavy arrears, whilst officiating for him. The Government made a close enquiry into the matter and is satisfied that the Moulavi did greater work during his incumbency than Mr. Dickens himself, though owing to exceptional circumstances there were arrears left, which did not reflect upon the Moulavi. Who knows that if this report of Mr. Dickens had not been made, Moulavi AbdulLutief might have got the Police Magistracy *pucca*?

WE ARE glad to learn that about fifty Bengali gentlemen have offered their services as Commissariat assistants in connection with the Indian Contingent to Malta and that their services have been accepted by Government. They are engaged for eight months; they will be provided with free quarters and rations, and paid liberally. The deputation of the Hindu gentlemen to Malta involves an important social problem, which we hope our orthodox countrymen will face boldly and generously. The time is fast approaching when they must relax the rigours of caste discipline. When certain Hindus of Bengal first went to Rangoon, the first men were excommunicated, but as the number increased, the rigours of caste were relaxed, and now no one suffers for crossing the *kalapani* for proceeding to Burmah or Ceylon. In the same way visits to Europe should be legalized by the consent of the people. If India is to progress, she must come into more intimate contact with Europe.

THE PROCESS of Indigo manufacture was hitherto confessedly unscientific and wasteful; no effort was made to bring theprinciples of theChemicalScience to aid the empirical labour of the planter. Messrs. Olpherts and Macnaughten of Begum Serai, Tirhoot, who are practical planters, have, however, for some years past, endeavoured to effect some improvement in the various processes of Indigo manufacture. They have, we see from the two reports which have been forwarded to us, worked out a process with the aid of theChemical Science, which has proved quite successful. Considering what chemistry has done for other formerly empirical manufactures, such as dyeing, bleaching &c., &c., it was not unreasonable to expect that it would lead to similar improvement in Indigo manufacture, and experience has justified the expectation. We would therefore strongly commend to Indigo planters the process of manufacture invented by Messrs. Olpherts and Macnaughten.

WE have already announced the appointment of Mr. Broughton, Administrator General, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court in the room of Mr. Justice Cunningham. But we hear there is a hitch. Mr. Broughton we are told has made it a condition that on his elevation to the bench Mr. Collis should be appointed his *locum tenens* as Administrator General, inasmuch as that gentleman, who had officiated before, is thoroughly acquainted with the working of his office. On the other hand it is said that the Government wishes to put in Mr. Wilkinson. The question is still before the Government. In connection with the Officiating Judgship of the High Court, we may mention that it was offered to Mr. Phillips, who declined it.

MEETINGS against the Vernacular Press Act are being held both in India and England. An enthusiastic meeting was held in Dacca, at which both the License Tax Act and the Vernacular Press Act were strongly condemned. A similar meeting was held in Lahore. It is significant that the educated natives of the Punjab are at one with their brethren of Bengal on this subject. A meeting was also held by Indian residents in London; we take the following report of the meeting from the London papers:

A meeting of Indian gentlemen was held on March 29 at the Victoria Hall, Notting Hill to discuss the act recently passed in the Imperial Legislative Council at Calcutta to destroy the independence of the Vernacular Press in India. Mr. G. M. Tagore occupied the chair and in opening the meeting said they must be careful to remove the question they came to discuss from the regions of passion, of futile

declarations about liberty. He could not, as a barrister of Gray's inn, engage in anything which might affect the stability of the British Empire. As Indian subjects they enjoyed the liberties of Englishmen wherever they went. They had now come to discuss the question whether they who as natives had hitherto been brought up under the paternal Government of England were now to be disinherited by a body of officials in India. The speaker then gave a short account of the history of the Indian Press and quoted the opinion which Sir Charles Metcalfe had once expressed that it was no sound policy to exercise occasional censorship over the Press; and declared in favour of leaving it to the enjoyment of its supposed liberty. The chairman further said if this were the case with India when it was yet under the Government of a monopoly why should its subjects now in their maturity and manhood be deprived of that privilege? If the articles of which the Viceroy said he had 1,500 extracts were really seditious there was a Penal Act to meet such cases. Mr. V. R. Dhairgavan then moved a resolution to the effect "That this meeting looks with grave apprehension at the step recently taken by the India Government with regard to the censorship of the Vernacular Press in India." This being seconded, the motion was carried with acclamation. It was also resolved that a committee should be formed for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for bringing the Act under the notice of the British public and Parliament with a view to its repeal. In moving the latter resolution Mr. K. M. Dutt stated that he had received assurances of support from many members of Parliament and Liberal clubs, Several of the latter were forming themselves into committees for the purpose of obtaining the repeal of the obnoxious Act. Mr. Dutt also spoke with considerable appreciation of the utterances of the *Daily News* upon the question, The gentlemen forming the committee having been agreed upon a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the English Press who supported the meeting's views of the act special mention being made of the *Daily News*.

The *Indian Daily News* publishes the following telegram:

The London correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphing *via* Egypt so as to catch the up last mail says that at Saturday night there was a meeting of independent members of Parliament to discuss what action should be taken about the vernacular press law. It was finally resolved that the Eastern Question should be formally raised by Professor Fawcett who will be supported by Mr. Courtenay who recently spent some time in the country to qualify himself for treating Indian topics in the London *Times*. The feeling against the new Act is growing stronger at home and it is believed that the Indian Council are nearly equally divided on the point.

We may fairly expect a good debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the Indan Vernacular Press Act.

THE PIONEER comes to the rescue of the Bengal Government for serving notice upon the *Sahachar* to execute a bail-bond by extracting an article from that paper published on the 4th March last, in which the writer, an Anti-Russian to the backbone, who has been since the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War exhorting England to fight Russia, and who had been disappointed by the vacillitating policy of England in a fit of wounded pride or self-mortification, burst forth that England *will* not fight Russia and gave his reasons for this conclusion. Of course the writer was indiscreet in the use of his expressions and in the declaration of his reasons, but his loyalty should not have been called into question on the ground of these stray expressions. The question is what has been the habitual tone of his paper, and we repeat it has been thoroughly loyal. The *Pioneer* supplies the following extract from a subsequent issue of the paper.

"It appears from her attitude that she really desires war. Her recent successes have evidently led her to imagine that she is able to humiliate even England. What an error! At other times, indeed, we may not agree among ourselves, and may differ from the Government; but now that the critical time has come, we are all unanimous. Let Her Majesty be assured of this. Not hundreds not thousands, not tens thousand but hundred of thousands of warriors are ready to go from India to fight her battles. Whatever her subjects may say on other occasions, when once the war has commenced there is only one opinion among them, and that is, we must strike Russia. The Mahratta horsemen will ride about in the streets of Moscow. Does Russia want to rule in India? Not certainly so long as there is blood in our veins. Let the Empress of India fearlessly enter upon war. We are ready to bear any amount of hardship for our gracious sovereign, who is the veritable Sita of these days. Shall England, which overthrew Napolson, fear Gertschakoff and Bismark? Who will hear this? Our countrymen! be of one mind, Brethren of the Mahomedan faith! this is the time. Russia is your worst enemy. You have all seen the Prince of Wales. Who is there that would not lay down his life for him? It is his Royal Mother who summons us: and we are ready to risk all for this Mother of India. Our only word is that Russia must be vanquished."

The above article was published three weeks after the appearance of the first article or about the end of March last. Surely the second article was sufficient to convince even the most prejudiced reader that the journal, which wrote in this strain, could not be justly open to the charge of disloyalty or sedition. The Commissioner of Police served the notice upon the *Sahachar* about the 8th April last, and when the instruction was given to him, surely the Government had before it the *Sahachar's* last article quoted by the *Pioneer*. We wonder how could Government treat a paper, which published such an article, as a seditious paper. The Government ought to publish a manual on sedition for the edification and guidance of vernacular writers.

WE ARE requested to give insertion to the following correspondence:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

Mymensingh 26th April 1878.

SIR,—The *Bharot Mihir* ceases to exist from Thursday next. Our printer and publisher declined to enter into a Civil-bond of good behaviour. A copy of the letter which he wrote to H. H. Pawsey Esqr. Magistrate of Mymensingh is hereto appended. I thought it would be accepting a stigma of disloyalty if the printer executed the bond.

Almost all the members of the Legislative Council including His Excellency the Viceroy said that the Vernacular papers were conducted by disappointed out-castes of the University, that these papers were read by the still more uneducated men. To dispel this illusion of the hon'ble members, I beg to inform you that the leading Bengali papers were conducted by University graduates by men who have attained to a respectable position in life. The *Bharot Mihir* was edited by a very respectable member of the local bar assisted by Babu Dinochurn Bosu a poet, and others. Among the 800 subscribers which it had, not five belong to the uneducated mass.

Yours truly,

Janakinath Ghatak B. L.

Assistant Editor, Bharat Mihir.

From Harimohun Bose, printer and publisher, *Bharat Mihir Newspaper*, to H. H. Pawsey, Esq., Magistrate, Mymensingh, dated Mymensingh, the 25th April 1878.

SIR.—I thank you for the very kind courtesy which you have been pleased to show towards me by giving me an extension of 7 days time to execute the bail-bond. I thank you also for the kind encouragement that you had shown towards the *Bharat Mihir Newspaper* from time to time.

It appears, Sir, that in the matter of the bond, the Government of Bengal has taken the initiative, but by section 3 of Act IX, of 1878, it is provided that the Magistrate of the district, or the Commissioner of Police may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, call upon a printer and publisher to enter into a bond. This direct interference on the part of the Government of Bengal has greatly roused our fears.

I beg to submit that the Legislature never intended that the Act should have retrospective operation. The editors and contributors of the *Bharat Mihir* have carefully considered each article and paragraph after the passing of the Act. I humbly ask you to examine whether a single line published in the *Bharat Mihir* can be found disloyal, though the Government letter has not quoted any particular passage, has not preferred any particular accusation, but the very demand of a bond implies a charge of disloyalty. This they emphatically deny. Loyalty to her most Gracious Majesty was their guiding principle throughout. They were always written to establish good feelings between the ruler and the ruled. They most earnestly pray your Worship to examine the files of *Bharat Mihir*, and see if a single disloyal article can be detected. The *Bharat* was started here amidst immense difficulties with a heavy outlay of money. The object of the proprietor was not to make a profit by it, but to do good to East Bengal, and to Mymensingh particularly. The editors are unpaid; they have other callings in life. Government has failed to understand their motives. But God alone knows what their motives were. God alone knows what were their feelings to the British Crown.

WE HOPE the *Mihir* will be revived under the recent orders of Government.

ON Friday last the pleaders of the High Court presented a farewell address to Mr. Justice Kemp, who returned a feeling reply, which we give below:

Baboo Annoda Prosad Bannerjee and gentlemen pleaders of the Court,—Two months ago I little anticipated that the tie which bound me to this country, the faithful companion of many years' hard labour amongst you would be taken away from me, that that tie would be so suddenly and unexpectedly severed. But gentlemen, man proposes and God disposes. All I can say is that my purposes in this life are broken off, that my heart is desolate. But gentlemen, it is some consolation to me in my grief to feel that I have earned the affectionate regard and esteem of the pleaders of this Court. Would that I could have seen among you to-day the venerable old face of my dear departed friend Allan. When I left you in 1875, and you were kind enough to present me with an address (although my absence was to be but a short one) to show that even that short absence was regarded by you with regret, it was that kind friend who spoke on that occasion, and who now rests in his grave, but whose memory, I am sure, lives among you as well as it does with me.

Gentlemen, you have been kind enough to refer to my desire to do substantial justice between litigants. I can say that I have spared no pains to the attainment of that end. Throughout my long career, I have always endeavoured to do justice to the best of my poor ability. The cause I knew not I searched out. I endeavoured to fathom a case and to do justice between man and man whether he was rich or poor a ryot or a rajah. I think you will do me the justice to say that whatever my shortcomings may have been they have only been due to deficiencies in ability, and not in will to do justice to the people of this country.

Gentlemen, you have also said that you were grateful to me for my kindness and courtesy and for the patience with which I heard you. That was a mere labor of love on my part To be kind and courteous to you is only what you might fairly expect from one who had lived so long among you and who was always accessible to you, and ever ready to assist and to comfort and to support you in your difficulties. I do not allude so much to you gentlemen, because you are in a position to be independent of any support from me but I allude more specially to the poor ryots whom I so long presided over and assisted with my advice and otherwise during the earlier part of my long career. That I take away with me the sympathy of the natives of this country is a source of great consolation to me. The long services of nearly half a century have not been acknowledged by the Government whom I have so faithfully served not even by a word on my retirement to show that they have esteemed those services but the absence of that is fully made up by the generous words of the address which I have just had the honour to receive from you. I will take it home with me and show it to my boy who will at some future time practise at the bar of this Court and who will remember with gratitude the kindness which has been shown by you to his father on his retirement from the Bench after sitting for sixteen years as a Judge of this Court.

Gentlemen I now bid you farewell; may God be with you and preserve you and that you may all be successful and prosper is the fervent wish of my heart.

There is one passage in the reply of Mr. Justice Kemp, to which we wish to draw the attention of Government. He said: "The long services of nearly half a century have not been acknowledged by Government whom I have so faithfully served, not even by a word on my retirement to show that they have esteemed those services; but the absence of that is fully made up by the generous words of the address which I have just had the honour to receive from you." What a commentary is this passage on the conduct of the Government. Here is a public servant, who has served the State for nearly half a century, winning the respect, esteem and affection of the people, amongst whom his lot was cast, and whose sense of justice, sympathy, and goodness of character, raised the character of British rule in their estimations, end he publicly complains that the Government has not said a word in acknowledgment of his services! Mr. Justice Kemp's only fault was that he did not belong to the Mutual Admiration Society, and so our grateful Government has passed over in silence his meritorious services. And yet there are critics who say that it is the people of India, who have no gratitude in their composition!

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Sir J. B. Phear, Kt, Ceylon	18	3	0
S. Venkatavaradaiengar, Esq., Kolar	6	10	0
The Secy. Baroda State Library	6	10	0
V. N. Gopaliengur, Esq., Mysore	10	0	0
Baboo Suttindra Nath Tagore, C.S., Ahmedabad	13	4	0
,, Kristo Nath Chowdry, Badurgunge	0	10	0
,, Nundlal Bhottacharjea, Dingraoghat	5	0	0
,, Aditpersad, Doltangunge	10	0	0
,, Gopal Vishwas Rao Esq., Dhar	13	4	0
,, Janoky Nath Majoomdar, Huldibari	3	5	0
,, Bungshee Dhar Roy, Moorshedabad	13	4	0
,, Khooldeep Narain, Narya	10	0	0
,, Shumbhoo Chunder Nag, Seerajgunge	13	4	0
,, Doorjodhone Bose, Burasel	10	0	0

SELECTION.

(From the Calcutta Gazette.)

The following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for hte purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th March 1878, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

A Bill to provide for the settlement of the rent of lands on the application of landholders or ryots.

Preamble. Whereas it is expedient to provide for the settlement of the rent of lands on the application of landholders or ryots; It is enacted as follows:—

Interpretation clause. 1. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:

"Landholder." "Landholder" means any person for the time being in direct receipt, of rent from royts or cultivators of land.

"Mouzah." "Mouzah" includes every village, hamlet, tollah and similar subdivision of an estate, pergunnah, or village, recorded in Survey Register, by whatever name such sub-division may be known.

On application of certain persons, Collector may order settlement of a mouzah. 2. The Collector of the district may—
(*a*) on the application of a landholder, or body of landholders,
(*b*) or on the application of a landholder having a share in respect of which a separate account has been opened under section 10 or 11 of Act X of 1859,

(*c*) or, where the property is joint and undivided, on the application of landholders whose interests represent not less than three-fourths of the property,

order a Deputy Collector, specially authorized by the Local Government in that behalf, to make a settlement of the rents of any lands, not being less than a mouzah.

3. The Collector of the district may, on the application of not less than three-fourths of the ryots with rights of occupancy in any mouzah, order a Deputy Collector as aforesaid to make a settlement of the rent of such mouzah.

And on application of three-fourths of the ryots with occupancy rights in a mouzah.

In such case the Deputy Collector shall give notice of the names of the applicants to the person to whom they pay their rent.

4. Applicants under clauses (*b*) or (*c*) of Section 2 of this Act shall give notice of their application to all their co-sharers; and if on receipt of such notice, any such co-sharers join in the said application, but not otherwise, they shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act.

In certain cases applicants to give notice to their co-sharers.

5. A Deputy Collector as aforesaid when ordered to make a settlement of the rent of any lands under this Act may enter upon such lands, and may exercise the powers conferred on a Collector by the first clause of section 24 of Regulation VII of 1822, and may do all things necessary for settling the rent of the said lands.

Deputy Collector may enter on lands and measure the same.

The provisions of section 37 to 41 (both inclusive) of Bengal Act VIII of 1869 shall so far as may be practicable, apply to the measurement of the lands.

6. If there is any dispute as to whether a person is liable to pay rent in respect of such lands, or on the non-appearance of any person liable to pay such rent, the Deputy Collector may hold an enquiry, and may declare that the person actually paying rent is the person liable to pay the same, or may determine summarily who is the person liable to pay rent, subject to a suit in a civil court.

Procedure in case of dispute as to person liable to pay rent.

7. The rent fixed by the Deputy Collector in the course of such settlement shall, when confirmed by the superior Revenue authorities from time to time empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, remain in force for a period of ten years, unless altered by a decree of a Civil Court.

Rent fixed by Deputy Collector to remain in force for ten years.

8. The cost of measurement of the lands, and such portion of the remuneration of the Deputy Collector as would cover the time *bona fide* spent by him in the conduct of a settlement under this Act, shall be paid, in accordance with rules made by the Board of Revenue in this behalf,

Cost of settlement to be paid by applicant or applicants.

by a single applicant under clause (*a*) of section 2 of this Act,

by a body of applicants under the same clause, in proportion to extent of the mouzah held by each of them,

by the applicants under clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of the said section, in proportion to the amount of their respective shares,

and by the applicants under section 3 of this Act, in such proportion as may be fixed by the Collector of the district and such applicants shall, at the time of making application, deposit the costs with the Collector in accordance with an estimate framed under such rules.

9. No ryot having a right of occupancy shall be liable to have the rent previously payable by him enhanced, or shall be entitled to claim an abatement of the rent previously payable by him, in the course of any settlement proceedings under this Act, except on some one or more of the grounds specified in sections 18 or 19 of Bengal Act VIII of 1869, or where Act X of 1859 is still in force, in sections 17 or 18 of the latter Act.

Enhancement not to be made and abatement not to be claimed except as under Bengal Act VIII, 1869, or Act X, 1859.

10. Where, in the course of any settlement proceedings conducted under this Act, and confirmed by the Revenue authorities from time to time empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, a higher rent has been recorded as demandable from any under-tenant or ryot than was previously paid by him, such rent shall be deemed to have been correctly enhanced until the contrary is proved.

Burden of proof and rule of limitation in case of enhancement of rent.

Any suit by such under-tenant or ryot, to contest his liability to pay the enhanced rent, shall be instituted within three months from the date of the service of the notice of enhancement; and unless he has instituted such suit within such period, he shall not contest the said liability in answer to any suit which may be preferred against him for recovery of arrears of enhanced rent after the expiration of three months from the date of service of such notice.

11. A notice in writing served on an under-tenant or ryot by, or by the authority of, the Deputy Collector as aforesaid, calling on him to attend and sign the *jummabundi*, shall be deemed a notice within the meaning of section 14 of Bengal Act VIII of 1869, and section 13 of Act X of 1859.

Notice to sign jumma bundi shall be deemed notice of enhancement.

Provided that it shall not be necessary to make personal service of such notice on each under-tenant or ryot, but that service may be lawfully made through proclamation by beat of drum of a general notice addressed to all whom it may concern, and by affixing such general notice with a copy of the *jummabundi*, or of such part thereof as the Collector may think fit, at the mal cutcherry of the village to which the *jummabundi* relates, or at some other conspicuous place therein.

12. Whenever in any settlement proceeding, conducted and confirmed as aforesaid, a higher rent than the rent previously paid has been recorded as demandable from any ryot having a right of occupancy, the amount of such higher rent, and the grounds of enhancement, shall be specified in any notice served upon the said ryot under the first clause of section 11, or in the *jummabundi* appended to any general notice served under the second clause of section 11, as the case may be.

In case of enhancement, the rent and grounds of enhancement to be specified in notice.

13. Whenever in any such settlement proceeding a lower rent than the rent previously paid shall be recorded as demandable from any ryot having a right of occupancy, the Deputy Collector shall serve a notice specifying the amount of the rent, and the grounds of such abatement, upon the landholder to whom the said ryot pays his rent.

Notice to landholder in case of abatement.

14. This Act extends to all the provinces for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;

and it shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the assent of the Governor-General.

Extent and commencement of Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to provide for the settlement of the rent of lands on the application of either zemindars or ryots by extending the principle recognized in the Bill passed by this Council, entitled a Bill to define and limit the powers of settlement officers with respect to enhancement of rent. Operations for the enhancement and abatement of rent under this Bill will be governed by the provisions of the settlement regulations, so far as they are applicable, and by the principles of Act VIII of 1869. Both zemindars, that is to say, rent receivers of all descriptions, and ryots will be competent to set the machinery of the law in motion, on condition that they pay the whole of the cost for measurement, and such proportion of the salary of the Deputy Collector charged with the work of settlement as may cover the time *bona fide* devoted by him to such work.

KRISTODAS PAL,
FREDERICK CLARKE,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

The 23rd March 1878.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—, *May* 1, 1878.

General.—Mr. G. S. Park, Magistrate and Collector of Sarun obtained furlough for one year.

Baboo Soorjee Coomar Sen Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, obtained leave for a fortnight.

Baboo Tariny Lall Choudhuri, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Chittagong, obtained leave for two months and ten days.

Mr. C. R. Marindin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxar Division, Shahabad District, obtained leave for three months.

Mr. G. C. M. Smith, Deputy Collector Sone land acquision work, Shahabad, in addition to his own duties, to have charge of the Buxar Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. R. Marindin.

Baboo Hurri Chaitanya Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Baboo Lolit Mohun Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Chittagong, obtained leave for fifteen days.

Mr. D. R. Lyall, Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, is re-appointed to act, in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

The following are to act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. A. Manson *Vice* Mr. F. Jones. Mr. A. P. Mc. Donnell *Vice* W. M. Souttar.

Mr. F. H. Harding, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Serampore, Hoogly, to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade, *Vice* Mr. J. F. Bradbury.

The following are to act as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, First Grade:—

Mr. H. Savage *Vice* Mr. P. Nolan.

Mr. H. Lea *Vice* J. Posford.

The following to act as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Second Grade:—

Mr. A. J. Primrose. Mr. H. Farrer. Mr. J. Kennedy. Mr. B. De. Mr. F. E. Pargiter.

Mr. H. M. Kisch to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector and is posted to the 24 Pergunnahs temporarily.

Mr. Kisch will act as a Joint-Magistate and Deputy Collector, First Grade until further orders.

Mr. T. T. Allen Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal affairs obtained subsidiary leave from the 20th March to 16th April 1878.

Moulvi Mahamed Serajul Huq. Sub-Deputy Collector, Southal Pergunnahs is transferred to Begoo Serai, Mongyr.

Moulvi Mohamed Azim, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Begoo Serai, Mongyr is transferred to Banka, Bhugulpore.

Baboo Dabi Persad obtained additional leave for fourteen days.

Mr. A. C. Brett, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, to act as District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury to act as Secretary to the Central Examination Committee.

Mr. A. P. Mac. Donnel Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Durbhangh, obtained furlough for sixteen months with an additional leave for fifteen days.

Mr. C. C. Quinon Officiating Magistrate and Collector Furreedpore, to act as Magistrate and Collector, Durbhanga.

Mr. H. G. Sharp Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya to act as Magistrate and Collector of Furredpore.

Mr. Alexander Pedler, Professor, Presidency College, also to act as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal during the absence of Mr. J. Elliot.

Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjis obtained leave for one month.

Moulvi Ahmeeruddeen Ahmed Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Rungpore, having rejoined his appointment the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

POLICE.—Major W. W. Hume, District Superintendent of Police, Bhugulpore obtained leave for three months.

Major R. P. Davis, District Superintendent of Police, Beerbhoom, to act as District Superintendent of Police Bhugulpore.

Mr. H. V. H. Roberts Assistant Superintendent of Police Lohardugga is transferred to Dinapore.

Mr. W. R. Green is posted to Dacca as an Assistant Superintendent of Police on being relieved of his present duties.

Mr. H. G. Wilkins, District Superintendent of Police Julpigoree, obtained subsidiary leave for eight days.

EDUCATION.—Mr. R. Hand, a Professor in the Presidency College, obtained leave from the 26th March 1878 to 26th June 1879, together with a subsidiary leave from the 12th to the 25th March both days inclusive.

Baboo Raj Krishna Rai Choudhuri, Deputy Inspector of Schools, First Grade, Calcutta to be temporarily Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hoogly *Vice* Baboo Ambika Churn Basu on deputation.

Moulvi Abdool Hai to be a member of the Committee of the management of the Sitapur Madrassee.

Mr. J. S. Slater, Professor Civil Engeering Department, Presidency College to officiate in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Dr. W. Robson, Inspector of Schools Eastern Circle, on furlough is promoted temporarily to the Second Class, B. E. Service.

Mr. Archibald E. Gough B. A. is appointed temporarily to the Third Class B. E. Service. He is appointed temporarily to be a Professor in the Hoogly College.

Mr. A. Peddler, Professor, Presidency College, to officiate in the Second Class of the B. E. Service.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Mackenzie Lyall and Co. will sell by public auction on Tuesday the 7th May and following days.

Under instructions from L. P. D. Broughton Administrator General.

The Good-will, Lease, and Stock in trade of the extensive Engineering Establishment known as the *Hope Foundry*.

Belonging to the late firm of G. F. Lackersteen and Co.

Private offers will be entertained, and all information may be obtained from the auctioneers. Catalogues on application.

Wanted a private tutor. Pay Rs. 30, to be increased to Rs. 40, after a few months trial. Board and lodging free.

None need apply who has not got a University degree.

Preference will be given to one who has some experience in teaching.

Apply personally to Dr. Gungaprosaud Mookerjee Bhowanipore, within 10th of May 1878.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified that on and from 15th Instant packages exceeding 12 maunds in weight will not be received for transmission by the N. B. S. Railway Ferry from Damookdea to Sara and vice versa, except under special arrangement with undersigned.

By order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt's. Office,
Saidpur, 13th April, 1878.

Notice to Indigo Planters.

MESSRS OLPHERTS' AND MACNAUGHTEN'S PATENTS.

Applications by those intending to use the above Patents in the coming Indigo Manufacturing Season, should now be made to the undersigned.

Last season's working showed an increase in quantity by using the above patented processes, amounting to 26 per cent. and upwards, according to the care bestowed upon the manufacture. The process for improving the quality of the dye, includes the neutralization of the alkalies in plant and water, which is also the chief principle of a process in use in Java, producing the finest mark in that Island.

Reports on these Patents and all further particulars can be obtained from

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.,
Agents for the Patentees.

Strayed from home a boy aged 8 years, of fair complexion and with broad elevated forehead (name Bepinbehary Mookerjee) a little dwarfish in size, has a scar beneath his lower lip and a stooping gait. Any one giving information of his whereabouts to the undersigned in Chunder Shikhore Mookerjee's Street, Konenuggur will be rewarded.

Gyanprosunno Mookerjee,
Konenuggur.

DR. S. L. MULLICK'S CURATIVE TINCTURE,
OR SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA.

Specific in Cholera and other Spasmodic bowel complaints.

Price 1 oz. bottle ... Re. 1-4 Cash.
,, ½ oz. ,, ... 0-12 Cash.

Postage and Packing charge 4 (four annas) for Moffusil on each bottle. To be had at People's Medical Hall No. 31, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street, Calcutta.

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His Excellency Lord Lytton	..	250	paid
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„ Mohesh Chunder Sarmah	...	20	paid
„ Gopal Lall Mitter	...	20	
„ Shama Churn Lahory	...	20	
„ Damodar Das Burmon	...	50	
„ Ashootosh Dhur	...	20	
„ Nobin Chunder Bose	..	10	
„ Bolye Chand Singh	...	20	paid
„ Womes Chunder Ghose	...	25	paid
„ Turrendra Nath Chatterjee	...	4	
„ Bhojendra Voosun Charterjee	...	32	paid
„ Fanindra Bhooshan Chatterjee	...	20	paid
„ Nogandra Nath Mookerjee	...	20	paid
„ Issan Chunder Mookerjee	...	25	paid
„ Bhogobutty Churn Mullick	..	25	daid
Hon'ble Ameer Ali Esq.,	...	10	paid
Dr. J. M. Coates	...	32	paid
Moulvi Abdool Lutif Khan Bahadoor	...	16	
Baboo Greesh Chunder Ghose	...	10	paid
„ Gobind Chunder Dutt	...	16	paid
„ Tarreney Churn Banerjee	...	32	paid
„ Rajnarain Ghose	...	16	paid
„ Mohendralal Sircar M. D.	...	10	paid
Baboo Ramkissen	...	16	
Rai Rajiblochan Bahadoor	...	25	paid
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Baboo Prankissen Mookerjee	...	10	paid
„ Pratapa Chunder Ghosha	...	50	paid
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[illegible] Hamilton &co.,	...	32	paid
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Rai Greesh Chunder Das Bahadoor	..	25	
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Annund Mohan Bose Esq.,	..	25	paid
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„ Telock Nath Chowdry	...	50	paid
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Manchojee Nororjee Banajee Esq.,	...	25	paid
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By appointment,

TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

HINDU MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road, Fouzdaree Balakhana,*

C. K. SEN & CO'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 8 *Annas*

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's

CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. In also restores the virile powers which have been lost ot account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 10 *As.*

2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.

Postage 4 *As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINODLA SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

For Sale.

A LARGE Double Cylinder Newspaper Printing Machine, now on view at the Alipore Jail. For particulars apply to the Superintendent, Bengal Secretariat Press.

Notice.

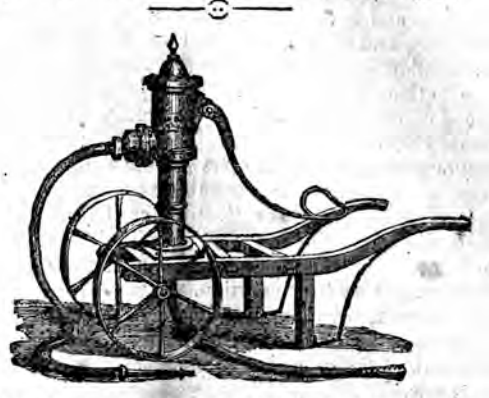
The Students' Hand Book of Proverbs, Maxims and Mottoes.

To be had at the Canning Library,
55 *College Street, Calcutta.*
Price 7 annas; Postage 1 anna.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.



No. 219 Pump on Barrow fitted with 25' 2" Suction and 30' 1¼" Delivery Hose ..... Rs. 260

Provincial Fire Engine No. 200 with double 5" barrels, 25 feet 2½ inch I. R. Suction and 50 feet 2½ inch I. R. Delivery Hose... „ 660

This is an admirable Fire Engine for small villages or Factories; it is quite Portable, and can be easily placed on a light cart and run off to wherever required. The approximate quantity of water delivered 100 feet high is 70 Gals per minute.

Brooke's Fire Engine in Tank with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose &c ... Rs. 575

Fire Engine No. 214 complete with 25 feet 1¾ inch Suction and 50 feet Delivery Hose &c. ..... „ 800

Factory Fire Engine No. 540 with 25 feet 2½ in Leather Suction and 50 feet 2 inch Leather Delivery Hose complete..... „ 1750

T. E. Thomson & Co., have also in stock garden Engines, Garden Syringes, Aquajects in Pail, Improved Water Barrowes Fountain Jets and all kinds of Garden Implements and Tools.

Ten per cent. Discount off the above prices for Cash.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Until the assimilation of the E. B. and N. B. State Railways rates is completed, the following are the charges on the latter line from station to station. The section from Ranaagor to Chaltangram is one distance only.

	Per maund.
Special.....	3 Pie.
1st Class.....	4 „
2nd „	6 „
3rd „	8 „

The Ferry charge is as for three distances.

The through rates between Calcutta and Julpaiguri for the following articles are as stated below.

Tea	1	6	6	per maund.
Tea lead	0	14	9	Do.
Luggage	1	6	1	Do.
Rice	0	9	5	Do.
Beer	1	1	4	Do.
Wine in Casks...	1	2	11	Do.
Do. bottled...	1	10	3	Do.
Salt	0	9	5	Do.
Books	1	10	3	Do.
Piece goods	0	13	2	Do.
Furniture...	2	3	10	Do.
Iron, bar, angle, plate, Pipe	0	11	6	Do.
Do. Castings....	0	13	2	Do.
Timber wrought...	1	1	4	Do.
Do. unwrought	0	11	6	Do.
Tobacoo Raw	0	13	2	Do.

The Carrying Companies charge eight annas per maund for ordinary goods from Julpaiguri to Silligooree and six annas per maund for Tea.

The responsibility of the Railway ceases at Julpaiguri whence goods may be forwarded either by the Darjeeling Carrying Company Messrs. Bird and Co., or by engaging carts privately.

Permanent goodsheds are not yet completed, but there is temporary cover for goods at Julpaiguri, Sara, Damookdea and at almost every other station.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

By order,
Northern Bengal State Railway, Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur, 12th April 1878. } G. M. DRURY, Traffic Supdt.

TO LET.

Premises No. 5, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
Ditto „ 25, Ditto Ditto.
Ditto „ 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane.
Apply to *Printer.*

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BATHGATE & CO.

The following are now in stock.

Bailey's Sulphine.

SULPHINE, by regulating the fermentation of the food in the digestive organs, is an immediate cure for flatulence and indigestion. It is a specific for chronic dyspepsia, and strikes at the root of all those evils which follow in its train—headache, heartburn, nausea, constipation, debility, &c. By this action it allows time for the food to become properly disolved by the gastric juice.

SULPHINE arrests the transmission of hereditary diseases—such as gout, scrofula, consumption, &c.—by destroying the germs, or "seeds" as they are called, of these diseases which are transmitted from parents to children and from children again to their offspring from generation to generation.

SULPHINE, by thus annihilating the primary causes of disease, prevents the recurrence of attacks of ague, intermittent fever, and various secondary and induced affections.

½ pint Rs. 1-4 cash ; Rs. 1-8 credit.
1 ,, ,, 2-8 ,, ,, 3 ,,

Dr. Batchelours Nervo, Arterial Essence.

For Nervousness, debility, exhaustion and Nervous deafness, &c.

Price Rs. 2-8 cash ; Rs. 3 credit.

Espic's Cigarettes.

For Asthma and Diseases of the chest.

Price per box, Rs. 2 cash ; Rs. 2-8 credit.

Eno's Fruit Salt.

A household remedy in the form of an agreeable, safe and invigorating Beverage for preventing and curing Biliousness, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Constipation, Thirst, Sea-sickness, Impure Blood, Skin Eruptions, and Liver Complaints,

Its occasional use is the best means of preventing Fevers.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 2 cash ; Rs. 2-8 credit.
Per dozen Rs. 21 cash.

Erskine's Brahee Sugar Powders.

The great Remedy for

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Face ache, Toothache, Ear ache, Coughs and all Affections from Cold.

In packets, Re. 1 cash ; Re. 1-4 credit.

BATHGATE & Co.
CALCUTTA.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS.
Paid-up Capital—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.
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Important Reduction of the Rates for Life Assurance in India, China, Ceylon, &c.
EXAMPLES.

New Table of Rates for Civilians payable during the whole term of Life for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable at death.

Comparative Statement of Rates of Different Offices.

YEARLY AT AGE 20.

	Rs.	As.	P.
The new rates of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co.	25	6	0
The old rates ditto ditto... ...	30	12	0
The Standard	28	9	4
The Universal	29	0	0
The City of Glasgow	31	8	0
The Church of England... ...	30	0	0
The Royal	30	0	0
The Alliance	31	10	0
The Indian Life Assurance Company...	28	5	4

General Agents for the whole of India in the Life Department.
ROBERTS MORGAN & Co.,
General Agents.
No. 1, Hastings Street Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!
THE
INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1 ; packing and postage, As. 8.
Large size Rs. 2 packing and postage Re. 1.
DARLINGTON & Co.,
49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

☞ See that you get the INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER with the name of Darlington & Co. on it, without which none are genuine.

☞ Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy. Liberal terms to the trade.

The following is from an influential zemindar and the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON &Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah Street Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave some to my servants : I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD BROWN.

The following is from the Rev. Mother of St Joseph's Convent, Bandora.

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficatious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
Superioress F. de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain-Curer, I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITIUS, Subordinate Judge.
Kaira, Guzrath.

Dear Sirs,—Your Infallible Pain-Curer which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee, Toondla, has done him good, and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him.

Yours faithfully,
KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains, I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully,
RAJENDRO NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahur Khasbatty.
via Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

CHEMISTS AND DENTISTS,

INVITE attention to the undernoted preparations which have been recently added to their Stock :—

Cole's Alga Marina,
OR
Concentrated Essence of Sea Weed.

An unfailing remedy in all cases of Rheumatism and Gout, Weakness of the Joints, Relaxation of the Ligaments. Varicose Veins, Gouty and Rheumatic Contractions. For curing strains or bruises, and for dispersing hard cicatrixes and enlargements, it is celebrated.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

A specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Contusions, Sprains, Weakness of the Joints, &c. It is also useful as a stimulating application to the surface of the chest and back in bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, hooping-cough,&c.

BUNTER'S NERVINE,
An Instant cure for Toothache.

It destroys the sensitive nerve without pain, forms a temporary stopping, cures the Tooth and prevents decay.

Price per packet, Re. 1.

The Brompton Consumption and Cough Specific.

A certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, and loss of Voice. It is prepared from the prescription of an eminent London Physician, who used it in his private practice for years with unvarying success.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

Ford's Balsam of Horehound.

One of the most efficacious, safe, and reliable medicines ever offered to the Public for Coughs, Colds, and all obstructions of the Breast and Lungs. It is patronised by the Nobility, and is frequentlv recommended by the Faculty throughout the United Kingdom.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-4.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, CALCUTTA.

Beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Dealers of Prizes to **Colleges and Schools.** to their large and varied stock of

SILVER MEDALS.

Suitable for presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

We would mention that the Designs & ornamentation in these Medals are not engraved, but are raised in high relief, which produces a much handsomer effect.

The prices quoted are for Medals and cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

The "Star and Crown" Medal Rs. 16

Back left quite plain for engraving.

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